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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

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Father Coughlin Heard Over Wide Network

(Radio Text on Page 2)

A living annual wage—a minimum of $1,800 for an average American family of five—for every laborer willing and able to work, is the Union Party's platform pledge. In the first of his radio broadcasts, Fr. Coughlin praised Congressman William Lemke as the only presidential candidate who has dared to come out for a living annual wage for labor.

Father Coughlin's Radio Talk:

The Real Issue

Saturday *Sept. 12, 1936*

THIS EVENING it is my privilege to inaugurate a series of twenty-six broadcasts over a group of stations extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Most probably, for twenty-six consecutive Saturday evenings at this same hour I shall seek admission to your homes for the purpose of discussing for you the salient principles of social justice. These discussions will be dressed up not in the nebulous words of theory and abstraction. As one accustomed to teaching, I appreciate that the abstract must be supported by concrete references. Therefore, it will be necessary, in accordance with good pedagogy, to name names and to direct your attention to well known facts which we encounter in our daily lives.

It is true that I am both a Catholic priest and an American citizen. Insofar as I cannot and would not divorce myself from the former, nevertheless, the doctrines and the theories which I expound are wide enough and liberal enough to be classified under the Christianity which every decent Catholic and Protestant either consciously or subconsciously advocates. Insofar as I proudly lay claim to my citizenship I recognize that in this democratic nation, whose greatness has been builded upon the cornerstone of our Constitution, we, as American citizens, cannot readily reduce to practice our Christian concept of life unless we have recourse to the ballot.

Thus, to my mind, on the political field of this presidential contest a battle of ballots is about to be waged, both for the preservation of Christianity and for sound Americanism. Unfortunately, neither the Democratic nor the Republican candidate professes public belief in these principles which I am about to stress. Unfortunately for the preservation of Christianity and Americanism, I must oppose both these presidential candidates.

On this field of contest there are being marshaled mighty forces. On the one side there is a group of determined persons who, believing that Christ is God, likewise believe that every man, woman and child resident within the borders of these United States is the brother or sister of Jesus Christ. This group still clings to the cross upon which Christ's brotherhood was purchased. This group firmly adheres to the belief that "whatsoever you do unto the least of my little ones you do unto me." Finally, this group has raised the standard upon which is written in golden letters the two fundamental laws of Christianity: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and thy neighbor as thyself".

When this banner is broken down and trailed in the dust of disrespect then shall the crimson banner, now being raised aloft by the opposing force, rule our lives. I refer to communism which is nothing more than a revival of ancient paganism.

* * *

In our day there is more need than ever for men to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice so that all things else—food, raiment and shelter, together with life's conveniences—shall be added unto us. If man-made justice stands as an obstacle in the pathway of realizing this goal, man's justice must give way to God's justice! If an economic system, described as cruel and harsh by the leaders of Christianity, prevents distribution of God's gifts to our fellowmen, that economic system must be cashiered as was the imperialism of the Caesars, the feudalism of the Charlemagnes and the Divine Right of Kings of a George III.

There is nothing sacred save the sacred law of God. There is nothing patriotic save those elements of life and of national conduct which are in harmony with our traditions and our Constitution.

Therefore, the present social order of modern capitalism whereby "wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few" and "want exists in the midst of plenty" must be amended, just as forcefully as must be opposed the proposed social order of communism which illogically proposes to cancel the concept of God, to destroy the possession of private property and to barter the rights of individuals for a meager mess of pottage.

While setting down in this first broadcast the principles which will be expanded each future Saturday night at this same hour, I challenge, in the name of Christianity, that other army of citizens, Republicans and Democrats, more numerous than the combined forces of both awakened Christians and fanatic communists, either to agree or disagree with the following statements enunciated by Pius XI. These Americans we must arouse and convert. Their apathy will prove most disastrous. They must realize that this contest is not between political parties but between Christianity and chaos. It is of little importance who is president—Roosevelt, Landon or Lemke. It is of vast importance how these principles are received.

In 1931 this venerable leader, Pius XI, said:

> **"The immense number of propertyless wage earners, on the one hand, and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few, on the other, is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men".**

In other words, we who know that the battle for production has been won through the human agency of the steam engine, the power lathe, the dynamo and the thousand mechanical devices invented during the past 150 years, recognize that less and less work on the part of the laborer is required to produce an abundance of finished materials. We likewise recognize that this process of invention and mechanical development will continue so that still less work and fewer hours of labor will be required henceforth to satisfy all human needs.

This being so—and I have not been accosted by any man who has seriously denied its being so—forces us to the conclusion that **the hourly wage system upheld universally by modern capitalism for mass production activity must be outlawed.** No longer may the owners of mass production machinery which yearly is capable of producing more and more finished products—no longer may the owners of these engines, dynamos, lathes and power presses accumulate all the added wealth manufactured thereby and, on the other hand, force the non-owning laborer to be satisfied with his 50 cents an hour which existed when the laborer produced one unit of wealth twenty years ago and still exists while that laborer's son produces fifteen units of the same wealth today.

Christianity recognizes this problem of distribution. Christianity realizes that the hourly wage system of modern capitalistic industrialism must pass out of existence and, in its stead, **there must be substituted a living, annual wage.**

* * *

Congressman Lemke is the only candidate for president who advocates this principle. Must Americans put partyism above intelligence and continue to support the other candidates unless they, too, confess the sanity of this proposition?

Again listen to the words of Pius XI on this principle:

> **"Every effort, therefore, must be made that, at least in the future, a just share only of the fruits of production be permitted to accumulate in the hands of the wealthy and that an ample sufficiency be supplied to the workingman".**

Ladies and gentlemen, once more I repeat, that there is plenty for all in these United States of America. There is no need for any father of a family to be deprived of the wherewithal to supply sufficient food, clothing, shelter and the frugal conveniences of life to his wife and to his children.

Does any citizen dare defend the illogical economic condition which obtains in our nation today? There are hundreds of shoe factories while there are thousands of unshod children. There are millions of fertile acres and there are likewise millions of under-clad men and women. There are countless mines and far-flung forests, mammoth steel mills and millions of cunning hands.

Why then should there be squalor, slums and inadequate shelter?

Why should there be silence on the part of the presidential candidates who pussyfoot on the question of annual wage?

* * *

Now what else prevents the distribution of our wealth, besides the hourly wage system?

The railroads and motor buses are not to blame. More than one hundred thousand idle freight cars and trucks belie any

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By Mark Meechan

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT twice recently took time out from his "non-political" campaign for re-election to defend the famous four-way financial policy of the New Deal.

In case you don't know, that is the policy of borrowing money from the bankers, spending it lavishly for doles, laying the taxes more and more heavily on the taxpayer, and paying bigger and better interest doles to the bondholders.

One must be a very subtle fellow who can tell a fairy tale to beguile the unwary voter, or quote a psalm from the Bible to sanctify almost anything political.

As a passing thought, why should the president exert himself by way of an intensive campaign? The Republican papers and speakers are giving more air and sunlight to New Deal mistakes than they can well stand. To debate about them would only make matters worse.

No doubt the president condescended to discuss the New Deal spending insanity because it provides such an obvious threat to the future security of the nation that it cannot be laughed off.

The tremendous national debt is so obviously a Damocles' sword over the head of every man, woman and child that every thoughtful American is growing graver and more critical of the headlong policy of more spending, which entails more and more taxes.

* * *

Practical Americans know that debts have to be paid—except, of course, war debts owed by Europeans. Informed Americans know, furthermore, that the longer a bonded debt remains unpaid, the greater the toll of interest it extracts from the paycheck of the taxpayer.

If the debt remains on the books long enough, it doubles and triples itself—leaving the principal still unpaid.

That is what happened to $16-billion of the federal indebtedness following the World War.

By paying heavy taxes, the American people, between 1919 and 1929, reduced the federal debt from $26-billion to about $16-billion. But while they were paying off the $10-billion of the principal, they were paying a consistent high interest toll on $16-billion, year in and year out.

That is how wealth becomes concentrated in the hands of a few.

Bad as that situation was, it obtained over the 10 years during which this nation was enjoying the greatest prosperity ever known.

Today, we are still paying

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Michigan Farmer Delegates Walk Out on Communists

Social Justice Presents

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Why Are They Trying to Stop Social Justice?

Here's another one to look out for:

A story is now being circulated that Father Coughlin's paper SOCIAL JUSTICE would be discontinued after election!

Just to deny this story is not sufficient.

Who is telling it and why?

SOCIAL JUSTICE is here to stay!

SOCIAL JUSTICE disappeared as if by magic from all the newsstands of a large eastern city last week. Why? The dealers were not at all in agreement as to the reason.

"It doesn't sell," said one, but he had three requests for the paper while being interviewed.

Another dealer said that "the Jews" were sore because their Jewish papers had said Father Coughlin was against their people and that "Jewish circulators" were back of the plot to suppress SOCIAL JUSTICE on the newsstands.

Several dealers, when confronted by a persistent customer, dug out a bundle of SOCIAL JUSICE papers from under a dark counter. At one of these places a member of the National Union bought several copies and laid them on a counter. They were picked up promptly, and buyers expressed pleased surprise: "Why, I didn't know YOU sold SOCIAL JUSTICE!" They indicated they'd buy them every week, and was that dealer's face red?

The experience in Troy, New York, is being repeated in other parts of the country.

Seek to Block Paper

There is an undercover effort to discourage the newsstand sales of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

In New York its sale was forbidden on any newsstand carrying a Hearst publication.

Several National Union units report subversive efforts to discourage the sale of the paper even within their own membership. Communists in several localities already boast of the results being obtained by their members "planted" in National Union units. This may very well be one of them.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has grown in the few short months of its existence to **the third weekly circulation in America.** Only the zeal of readers and members of the National Union has made this possible, in the face of organized efforts to suppress it on every hand.

Politicians, international bankers, misguided zealots who think a Christian program of social justice is in some way a threat to their interests, all are gun-firing at the modest little tabloid issued from Royal Oak.

People Want Paper

If the paper is being barred from the newsstands in your community, you may be sure that a ripe sales field exists for many more sellers of the paper than now distribute it. The circulation office of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be glad to explain the terms on which bulk quantities may be obtained, as well as the degree of "coverage" already contracted for in your community.

Don't let any rival circulator or unfriendly dealer tell you that the field is "saturated" when our books show an "under sale" in your territory.

The future of SOCIAL JUSICE is in YOUR HANDS.

Bill Lemke, Like Lincoln, Talking to Plain Folks

From rocky Maine to Sunny California went Union party candidate William Lemke in the last two weeks. Virtually half of the country heard his call for support in a whirlwind state-to-state speaking tour.

In a climax talk at a monster mass meeting in Los Angeles, he condemned the "strangle-hold of the international bankers" on national recovery and demanded that American workers be taken off the "while you work" basis.

For Annual Wage

"It is one of the deplorable phases of the campaigns of both the Democratic and Republican parties," said Lemke, "that the question of compensation for workers has been minimized. You do not hear them talking in terms of an 'annual wage' when they discuss the problems of the masses.

"Both old political partie are wedded to the 'while-you-work' idea for the labor and farming. We demand that this evil and antiquated system be superseded by a just annual wage, so that the people may have some assurance of economic security."

Immediately after the address, Mr. Lemke left Los Ageles for speaking engagements in San Francisco, September 12; Portland, Ore., the afternoon of September 13, and Seattle, Wash., the same evening; Cour d'Alene, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash., September 14.

The candidate is scheduled to follow up his western tour with a swing through Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Poor Man's Candidate

Just before leaving for the far west, Lemke fired a parting shot at his political opponents when he told 10,000 members of the National Union for Social Justice in Detroit that spokesmen for the Roosevelt and Landon factions were trying to

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Back Lemke Ticket in Rump Convention

Evading a communist plot to entrap N. U. S. J. delegates into a Farmer-Labor party and then commit them to the support of President Roosevelt, both Farm Union and National Union members in Michigan split away from the communist-controlled "Labor" faction and in "rump" conventions endorsed the candidacy of Lemke and O'Brien. The Farmer-Labor insurgents and N. U. S. J. groups are expected subsequently to unite in a Third Party movement.

The Michigan state convention of the Communist party, held Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 15-16, in Finnish hall, Detroit, not only divulged but made open boast of objectives and policies to undermine the American government.

Speakers boastfully admitted that the groundwork for the present Spanish disorder was laid as far back as 1931 and is merely following out the program of the ninth convention of the Communist Internationale for the so-called "United Front."

Reds for Roosevelt

At the opening of the second session, William Weinstone made a two-hour "keynote" speech. Communists were appealed to, not to elect their own candidates, but to throw the weight of their organization against Landon and the Republican party, as well as Father Coughlin and the National Union for Social Justice, and to **aid in every possible way the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt!**

The strategy of Michigan communists, as outlined by Weinstone, is to unite workers in a Farmer-Labor party as a "working-class movement." The speaker regreted that the Socialists had refused to go along. Instructions were issued by the communist party leaders that in any section where a Farmer-Labor candidate and a communist are running for the same office, the "communist candidate shall withdraw in favor of the Farmer-Labor candidate." By this policy it was hoped to build up a "united front" for political bargaining purposes in Michigan.

Trap Set for Units

Instructions were issued by the communist party leaders immediately to stress the necessity of communists "getting into industrial unions and mass organizations, **Coughlin units of the N. U. S. J. as well as Townsend clubs**" for the express purpose of undermining the effectiveness of these

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Union Party Files Ticket in More States

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE*)*

CHICAGO, Ill. — A full slate of Union party presidential electors has been filed for the states of Washington, New Mexico and North Dakota, in addition to the states listed in last week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Filing also was completed in Ohio where two and one-half times more signatures than required had been obtained through the activity of members of the National Union for Social Justice. A long distance call from Attorney Fred Zimmerman of Cleveland, assistant state supervisor of the National Union, assured Union party headquarters that the Lemke party would be on the ballot in that state.

Congressman Lemke is speaking Sunday in Seattle, Wash., and Monday in Spokane.

"According to our latest advices from organizers in the west, we believe that the Union party will also carry Wyoming, Idaho and Washington by strong majorities," said John Nystul campaign manager for Lemke.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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Democrats and Dubinsky

A COMRADE by the name of Dubinsky, president of a New York garment workers' union and one of the organizers of the new labor party, has interested himself in collecting approximately $8,000 for the support of his communist brothers in Spain.

To reward him for sending American dollars to aid those who are burning churches, murdering priests and nuns, and reducing a once proud old nation to a shambles, the Democratic powers have appointed him **one of the 47 presidential electors for the State of New York!**

Dubinsky's name will appear on the New York Democratic ballot headed by President Roosevelt!

Jim Farley is not only playing politics with poltroons. but shaking the blood hands of communists, whose chief object in life is to murder the religionists of whom Mr. Farley so proudly boasts.

The Dubinsky incident cannot be washed out with words.

Cedar Rapids Economics

SOCIAL JUSTICE has received several clippings of an editorial which appeared recently in the Gazette of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and which essays to discredit Father Coughlin's monetary views. Much editorial writing of the same nature is found in other newspapers.

The Cedar Rapids editor admits that he has no "expert knowledge of the monetary and banking system." He then sets out to prove it. He says:

> "None of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks issue Federal Reserve notes for fun.
>
> Any government bonds that may be pledged as security for Federal Reserve notes naturally represent money which the bank or somebody else has loaned to the government and which has not yet been repaid. They are assets as tangible as any money the bankers might earn at 50 cents an hour and put up as security for the notes. Any insinuation that bankers can get their money at bargain rates is a vicious distortion of the truth."

In another place the editor asserts:

> "In any event, every Federal Reserve note is backed 100 per cent by tangible assets . . ."

SOCIAL JUSTICE most certainly agrees that the private Federal Reserve Banks do not issue money "for fun." They are out after cold profits and we thank the Iowa newspaper for calling attention to the fact.

But when the editor asserts that the bank money of the Reserve System is backed with "tangible assets," then he, and not Father Coughlin, is guilty of a "vicious distortion."

Everyone must know know that the nation's banks were in a state of collapse when President Roosevelt declared the "bank holiday" in 1933. So much so that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had to extend them $2-billion.

The president shortly after obtained a "loan" of $18-billion from the Federal Reserve Banks. Where could they possibly have obtained $18-billion when they were so broke that they themselves had to borrow from the government?

The answer is that they didn't have this money. They "fountain-penned" the $18-billion existence. It was the biggest rubber check in history.

If the editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette wants to approve this sort of money as being backed by "tangible security" then he is very fatuous, indeed.

You Can't Lose!

IT IS absolutely certain that the National Union holds the balance of power, according to the admission of the Chicago Tribune and other Republican papers. This conclusion is arrived at through figures presented in a recent weekly poll which now admits that Congressman William Lemke, Union party candidate for president, will receive 5 per cent of the national vote.

These papers have indirectly admitted that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Landon can win.

The 5 per cent so grudgingly conceded to Mr. Lemke is an understatement insofar as our own private poll at present gives him 16 or 17 per cent of the total national vote.

The demonstration at Chicago, at which more than 120,000 persons paid 50 cents admission to register their disapproval of both Mr. Landon and Mr. Roosevelt, has been the greatest eye-opener to professional politicians in the last 100 years.

Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Landon could assemble 100,000 persons at 50 cents admission were the announcement to be advertised before hand that these eminent orators were about to deliver another Gettysburg address.

The reason that this vast crowd turned out to hear Father Coughlin is rooted in the fact that the people are heartsick at the thought of being used as cannon fodder while the same old sham battlers wage their meaningless war.

Lincoln was right.

"You cannot fool all the people all the time!"

Therefore: Away with the defeatist attitude that says: "What's the use of voting for Lemke; he can't win?"

Adopt instead the American attitude. Vote for Lemke because **YOU CAN'T LOSE** should he win; and you **CAN'T WIN** if either Roosevelt or Landon should be returned to power!

Another Whipping Boy

AMID the barrage of misrepresentation and attack which a considerable portion of the metropolitan press hurls at Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE is pleased to find the clear and thoughtful weighing of values which characterises the editorial judgments of Newsdom. This journal of, for and by, the news craft, is a product of writers of experience and seasoned observation. It is, furthermore, happily free from propaganda to a commendable extent. We have quoted from Newsdom frequently. We are happy to do so again:

> "The press always has a whipping boy to throw before the public. He may have been a William Jennings Bryan, a Huey Long, an Aimee Semple McPherson, a Zioncheck, a Hoover, a General Johnson or a misguided brain truster.
>
> "At present the whipping boy seems to be Father Coughlin who has been ridiculed mercilessly by the best and worst of our editorial writers, cartoonists and columnists. Even the lowly reporter has stepped out of character to join in the national 'pan-time.'
>
> "Ordinarily nobody objects to the sarcasm of the editorial writer, the columnist or the cartoonist. That may be part of their equipment. But the reporter has no more right to indulge in sarcasm and ridicule, when it is obviously out of place, than he has of withholding news or attempting to editorialize his story.
>
> "Yet many reporters supposedly with reputations for fairness, have joined their office colleagues and have injected in their stories irrelevant and inspired comment about Father Coughlin which should have been cut out at the copy desk.
>
> "Newsdom may not agree with some of the principles embodied in Father Coughlin's platform for Social Justice. That, after all, is only a matter of opinion. But we do recognize that the radio priest, with his large following, represents news. That news loses its force when reporters are permitted to take undue liberties by ridiculing or falsely reporting Father Coughlin and his followers."

All Discuss Fr. Coughlin

Fr. Daniel A. Lord, S.J., in Syndicated Travel Letter:

The one question I was asked everywhere from the moment I left America, all over Europe, until the day I landed was: "Well, what do you think of Father Coughlin?"

I found Catholics frequently irritated by him, often apologetic for him, especially Catholics with money. Quite recurrently it would happen that one of these Catholics with money would start by saying: "He's entirely out of his field." Or else, "A priest has no business getting into those subjects."

Then I always simply asked: :"Then you think that a priest should not know about or discuss any of the vital subjects that are convulsing the world? You think that the policy which for about a thousand years made clerics, priests, bishops and cardinals the chancellors and prime ministers of almost the entire civilized world was wrong?"

Ten to one they had never thought of that, so we would shift to this: "He doesn't know what he is talking about."

I always countered by asking my inevitable question: "With which of his sixteen points do you disagree?"

Invariably they didn't know one of the points.

But the most amusing experience of all was in the cabin of some wealthy ship passengers on the way over.

"Well," I hinted, "he has done one thing important. He has made his listeners know that they have a representative who is supposed to reprseent them; they no longer elect a representative and send him down to Washington to do as he pleases without accounting to any one for four years."

I looked about that well-dressed, intelligent, well-to-do group. "You're all Americans," I said. "Yet I can make a safe wager. I'll lay a small bet that not one of you knows the name of his or her United States representative."

There was a deep and embarrassed silence. Finally, one woman spoke up: "I do. His name is Vandenburg."

From the far corner an old gentleman shook his head: "Sorry, madame; but he happens to be your senator."

They all laughed; the joke was decidedly on them. I finished the discussion at that point: "You see, if you followed one piece of Father Coughlin's advice, at least you'd know the name of the representative you sent to represent you. That's something."

Ex-Senator Reed Calls Roll on 'Candidate Roosevelt'

"I feel that the people are educated enough to realize that the Union party has been born to make our country once again a real place to live in —a government responsive to the will of the people.—William Lemke.

'Hired Man of Rich, Surrounded by Reds' Missourian's Charge

Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, in an address at Portland, Maine, September 3, voiced a threat to rescue the Democratic party from "socialists and parlor pinks." He challenged the Roosevelt leadership and attacked both the administration's record and its associations. SOCIAL JUSTICE quotes from the former senator's address:

"There has been talk for years of the organization of a third party, 'the Philistines are already upon us.' There are three parties in the United States today, the Republican party with its millions of adherents; the Democratic party with its millions who believe in sound democracy, and there is the Rooseveltian party, and that party is neither Republican nor Democratic. It embraces every shade from pink socialism to Red communism.

"'A man may be known by the company he keeps.' Let me call briefly the roll of the captains and generals Mr. Roosevelt has called into his councils.

"As a preliminary, let me state that for years there has existed a radical element in the Republican party, claiming the name of Progressive Republicans, but for the most part advocating theories promulgated by Karl Marx and Eugene Debs. In 1924 this element appeared as a third party with Robert M. La Follette as its candidate for president.

"The platform of the party was almost entirely Socialistic. Among other things it advocated 'a constitutional amendment providing that Congress may, by enacting a statute, make it effective over a judicial veto.' That, of course, means the abolition of the Supreme Court in its main functions and the placing of power in Congress to ignore at will the Constitution.

Four Now Members Of the Cabinet!

"Mr. Donald Richberg was the chairman of the resolutions committee reporting that infamous resolution.

"LaFollette did not get very far, but his adherents did not give up the fight. In 1932 a conference of these so-called Progressives was called by Senators Norris, LaFollette, Cutting, Costigan and Wheeler. All of them, I believe, were supporters of LaFollette in his campaign; if not, they were active sympathizers. Wheeler ran with LaFollette for the vice presidency.

"The conference was attended by 164 delegates and, according to the New York Times of that date, 81 delegates were openly connected with the Progressive Socialist movement in 1924.

"Four of the delegates to that convention now sit in the cabinet of the president, namely, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Familiar Names in Progressive List

"Attending that convention was Harry Hopkins, now in charge of relief; A. E. Morgan and David Lilienthal, directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Supporting LaFollette was Donald Richberg, author of the resolution I have just quoted, and for two years perhaps closer to the president than any other man except Tugwell.

"Tugwell, chief adviser to the president, supported the Progressives in 1924, and now supports practically all of the fundamental heresies of Russian bolshevism; indeed while he has not exactly advocated force to overthrow the government he has intimated that force may be used.

"Basil Manly, compiler of the LaFollette campaign book, is a member of the federal power commission appointed to that place to carry forward the doctrine he had previously advocated of the government going into the utility business.

"Jay Franklin, Sidney Hillman and Rose Schneiderman, appointed as members of the labor advisory committee, belong to the Progressive (Socialist) party; likewise Edward F. McGrady, now assistant secretary of labor.

Senator Cites Recall of Murphy

"Frank Murphy was appointed governor of the Philippines and has been recently recalled by Roosevelt or Farley to run for the governorship in Michigan. Smith W. Brookhart was appointed to a bank to establish and promote trade with Soviet Russia. Mary Anderson was appointed director of the woman's bureau department of labor. Leo Wollman was appointed a member of the labor advisory administration.

"In addition, there is Prof. A. A. Berle, originally a member of the brain trust, later detailed to assist the Socialist, LaGuardia. He is perhaps the man who originated the term 'New Deal.' After the nomination of LaFollette in 1924, Berle wired him: 'We believe the time has come for a new deal.'

Socialist Progressives and whatnots who now swarm through the corridors of the public buildings at Washington, are as thick as flies on a dog's back, and every mother's son of them seeking to undermine the Constitution and the fundamentals of our civilization.

"Measured by the appointments I have referred to and by the nondescript advisers he has called to his counsels, no one has the right to say that Roosevelt is a Democrat.

Policies in Harmony With Reds

"Measured by his pronouncements, policies and acts, he is not a Democrat, but on the contrary has embraced and promulgated a set of ideas at war with the principles of Democracy, the fundamentals of American civilization, and in complete harmony with doctrines borrowed from Bolshevistic Russia, Communistic Russia and Socialistic, Communistic doctrinaires of America.

"The issue then is, shall Roosevelt be re-elected and these policies and acts in an exaggerated and more exasperating form be imposed upon the American people?

"In his address to the convention at Philadelphia, Roosevelt declared that there is a group of 'economic royalists' who have created a new despotism in this country and through corporate structures impressed modern life into its royal service, and, in substance, that through this corporate royalty they had robbed the farmers, the workers, and all classes of people and that 'throughout the nation, opportunity is limited by monopoly.'

"In the forefront of the great corporations, as nearly exercising monopolistic power as any other aggregation of the land, is the General Electric Company . . . If there is a group of 'economic royalists' in the United States, General Electric is entitled to a place near the throne.

Roosevelt Family Large Stockholder

"In view of Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation, one would naturally have expected that he should have been devoting a liberal portion of his time to the extermination of this wicked organization. It would not have been thought possible that he or his family group should be financially interested in such an organization or participated in its unholy profits.

"And yet the fact comes to light that the Roosevelt family is one of the largest stockholders in the General Electric Company. That Mr. Roosevelt's mother owns 4,000 shares of General Electric Company stock, and that the president, himself, is trustee for 1,792 shares, making an aggregate of 5,792 shares owned and controlled by the Roosevelt family!

"Also, I find that Owen D. Young, recently in conference with Mr. Roosevelt, is the chairman of the General Electric Company.

"Speaking of 'economic royalists,' I wonder where we shall class the General Electric Company and its subsidiaries.

Boasts of Purge In Security Field

"Roosevelt boastfully claims credit for the enactment of a law calculated to put out of business holding companies.

"Astonishing as it may seem, I have before me a circular soliciting the purchase of stock in the Consolidated Automatic Merchandising Company. It was a gigantic holding company organized by some of the greatest companies of America to create a monopoly in automatic sales devices. The company proposed to issue 200,000 shares of preferred stock, and four million shares of common stocks and to sell each unit so issued for $55, which, if sold, would bring an aggregate of $220-million.

"Here is a great combination of large institutions created to control the automatic devices in the 'Automatic Age.' Here was held out alluring prospects to the buyers of this stock. As a matter of fact, in no year was a profit realized, but year after year there were heavy losses and the company passed into the hands of a receiver. The investors paid $55 per share or per unit of stock, and lost every dollar they put into the company!

"In the list of directors I find the name Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, vice president of Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

Recalls Deal in German Marks

"I have before me a photostatic copy of an advertisement of the United European Investors, Ltd., a Canadian corporation.

"The advertisement states: 'The purpose of this company is to exchange its shares for German marks held by American investors and to invest these marks in carefully selected investments and in real estate mortgage securities and participation in industrial and commercial enterprises in Germany.

"Now what do you suppose happened to a concern that took in German marks at par for its shares when German marks went to practically nothing? Of course, the

(Continued on page 12)

They Share A Common Joke

President Roosevelt is here shown greeting Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, his Republican opponent, when they met at the Iowa state capitol in Des Moines on Sept. 4. Seldom have two contenders for the nation's highest office been so cordially frank about their contest. No matter who is elected, the people lose: either way it's a laugh—for them.

British Writer Attests Germany's Farm Recovery

Complete understanding by city dwellers of the problems of agriculture and complete understanding by farmers of the cities' problems, are given by an observing correspondent as reasons for Germany's remarkable agricultural recovery. "Blythe," a writer for the "Farmer and Stick-Breeder," published in London, gives the following account of what he saw while attending the International Poultry Congress in Leipzig, Germany.

While undoubtedly the majority of the 120 persons who traveled from Great Britain to the World's Poultry Congress went to gain knowledge of poultry matters, many went out of curiosity.

One of the party admitted that he wanted to find out at first-hand whether the new Germany was a hive of militarism; another wanted to see something of its agriculture. For my own part, I was more concerned with the growing of sugar beets, and the present marketing organization in Germany.

Those who expected to a find a country chained by restrictions, and slaves to politics, were soon disillusioned. Germany today, to all appearances, is prosperous and unfettered.

There is not, as some papers would lead us to believe, a strained attitude towards the Brifisher. On the contrary, great friendliness was shown to everyone connected with the congress.

City and Country Close in Germany

What of farming in Germany under the present regime? One thing is certain; Germany is proud of its agriculture. It is possible to discuss farming with townsmen, and they show more than a superficial knowledge of the problems of the country-side.

This is in striking contrast to England, where the majority of town dwellers know little (and care less), whether the producer is contented, or whether the worker receives a fair wage.

One of the most interesting talks that I had on the subject of agriculture while in Germany was with a clothier who knew every phase of the German agricultural situation and the farmers' exact degree of prosperity.

Any Britisher visiting Germany in thirst of knowledge can be certain of getting first-hand and complete information from government sources. Questions are answered freely and without hesitation. Only a people proud of their accomplishments can be relied upon to be as outspoken as are the Germans.

Conditions Changed In Last 14 Years

Until this journey, I had not been in Germany for 14 years. Then producers were dissatisfied. There was little organization in marketing or in production. Production was at a low level. Cheap labor—most of it from the Balkans—was favored.

Today, the German producer is contented He is certain of a price that leaves him a margin of profit. The worker, too, is reasonably well paid.

Each product of the farm is organized from production to marketing. Yields — particularly of corn and potatoes — are much higher than 14 years ago.

While all of us may not be in entire agreement with the policy of the German National government, I, for one, admire their industry, their love of their country, and their enthusiasm to reach an ideal—a **self-supporting country.**

German Farmers Have Confidence

Farmers and small holders (every encouragement is given to family holdings) and workers all have confidence in their minister of food and agriculture, Dr. R. W. Darre, who is also leader of the Reichsfarmers.

Dr. Darre, who is answerable only to Hitler, has been instrumental in exacting a most efficient production and marketing organization, capable of ensuring a food supply for Germany's 65,000,000 population. He and his leader regard the peasant class as of vital importance to the nation.

Within three years German agriculture has been so efficiently organized that, to use the statement made to the poultry congress delegates, "It forms one of the foundations today upon which the future of Germany depends."

There is complete control of each product of the farm, by the farmers, from production to market. There is, furthermore, **absolute control over everything that is imported, thus stabilizing both supply and prices.**

Went Curious, Back Admiring

I went to Germany with mixed feelings. I felt uneasy when, on my arrival at the Dutch frontier, I had to declare the exact amount of English money in my possession, and was told that I could not take more out of the country than I had when I entered.

I felt uncomfortable when I was not allowed to draw from the bank more than 50 marks each day—about $12.50—and when a colleague was threatened with a fine for putting his feet on the seat in a railway train, I felt that life was extremely difficult.

I felt, Germany with the feeling that, while some of their methods were foreign to my nature as a Britisher there must be a strong patriotic motive for their disciplinary methods; that no one could fail to admire their organizing ability and their enthusiasm; that, in the main, the recovery of their agriculture **was due to the much closer liaison between town and country, and between farmers and the government.**

A Study in Contrasts

Germany is proud of its agriculture. The United States was once.

The German government publishes full information on both agricultural and industrial activities for the world to read. Why don't we?

Germany is striving to make herself self-supporting, while official Washington is striving to increase our dependence on the rest of the world.

Germany has confidence in her public officials. We have learned by 20 years of bitter experience that we can not have such confidence.

Germany is doing all possible to expand her agriculture, and succeeding. Official Washington has cut down farm production and given our markets to foreigners.

Germany, through her control of all imports (and prohibition of food speculation) has stabilized both her farm commodity prices and her food supply. Official Washington is not interested in either.

Germany boasts, and justly, of having taught her city dwellers a complete understanding of the problems of her agriculture, and her farmers a complete understanding of the problems of her city dwellers. Millions are spent in the United States every year on the sort of propaganda which makes such an understanding in this country impossible.

Germany has evidently recovered from the depression. Roosevelt has more unemployed today than he inherited from Hoover in March, 1933.

Germany's young people are marrying and establishing homes of their own. With nothing but the "dole" to look forward to, five million young American couples dare not marry. Germany's school children are healthy and well fed. The United States has nearly 12 million grade school children suffering from rickets and other forms of malnutrition, because of a lack of proper and sufficient food. In the name of America let us awake.

Security in Hands of Airmen, Lindy Warns

BERLIN, Germany.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in an address delivered before the Ministry of Military and Civil Aviation sounded a serious warning to Nazi air chiefs.

The American flyer, who flew from England with his wife, stated that the safety of civilization rested in the hands of aviators, and that they had superseded armies.

"As I travel in Europe I am more than ever impressed with the seriousness of the situation confronting us. We who are in aviation carry a heavy responsibility on our shoulders, for while we have been drawing the world closer together in peace, we have stripped the armor from every nation in war. It is no longer possible to shield the heart of a country with its army. The army could no more stop an air attack than a suit of mail can stop a rifle bullet.

"It is our responsibility to make sure we do not destroy the very things we wish to protect. When I see that within a day or two damage can be done which can never replace, I begin to realize we must look for a new type of security. It is a security which rests in intelligence, not in forts.

"In the fact that intelligence must be combined with aviation, I find some cause for hope. It requires more intellect to operate an airplane than to dig a trench or shoot a rifle. The education which is necessary in aviation must also teach the value of civilized institutions. Our libraries, our museums—every institution which we value most is laid bare to bombardment. It is the responsibility of aviation to justify the combination of strength and intelligence."

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

BERLIN, Germany. — The usually well-informed Jesuit review of the week, America, states that Adolf Hitler has declared a truce in his church activities. Says America:

"The explosive effect of soviet propaganda in Spain was said to have alarmed Chancelor Hitler, made him desirous of eliminating, at least temporarily, church conflicts so that a united citizenry might support him in a new projected assault on communism. He permitted the pastoral letter prepared by the German Catholic Bishops at Fulda to be read in all pulpits throughout the Reich. He personally issued orders to halt all further prosecutions of Catholic clerics and laymen accused of immorality and foreign-exchange violations. The pastoral revealed that the bishops submitted a memorandum to Hitler, expressing loyalty, willingness to co-operate with anti-communistic campaigns, but protesting the restrictions placed on church life, the serious Nazi accusations, and undeserved generalizations, the affronts to the Holy Father, bishops, and members of orders. The pastoral asked only that necessary freedom which "the Fuehrer himself solemnly guaranteed before the world when three years ago, he signed the Concordat." It discussed in detail the gradual throttling of religion by the Nazi regime, the growing discrimination against Catholics in all phases of life, the attacks on Catholic associations, on the Catholic press, schools, and other grievances."

In fighting the red menace, Hitler can have no stronger ally than the Catholic church.

India's Wealth

BOMBAY, India. — Few visitors to India ever dream of the staggering wealth in jewels that lie hidden within its confines. The tourist might gaze at its temples, but hidden from sight, in the treasure vaults of the maharajahs are gems and gold hordes that dwarf the imagination. The Maharajah of Jodhpur has, for instance, the best collection of emeralds in all of India. The Gaekwar of Baroda has a carpet about four feet long, sewn every inch with diamonds, emaralds, rubies and pearls. When his queen, the Maharanee, is fully dressed for a coronation ceremony, she must be lifted to her feet, because the jewels are so heavy. The vaults are well-nigh inaccessible and the closely guarded secret of their entrance and exits are handed down from father to son.

France

PARIS, France. — More than 3,000 French workers repeated their activities of a month ago and engaged in another "sit-down" strike. The new refusal to work was predicated on the employes' demand for higher pay to meet the rising cost of living. While strikes occurred in the textile and metal industries trades, in several sections, the strikers also obtained control of utility plants, shutting off light. Provincial authorities undertook to arbitrate with the angry strikers under the present government's policy of exhausting all means of reconciliation before attempting forceful ejection of the workers. Conservative Rightists were fearful that the strikes might be a cloak of communists to force aid for Spain's red government. Even though leaders may want to fulfill Frances' pledge of neutrality, it is doubtful whether they can remain in power due to the strong communists bloc in the Chamber of Deputies under the Secretary of Communits Party Thoreaux.

Lithuania

KAUNAS, Lithuania. — Lithuania, with its turbulent history from 1919 to 1927, following its freedom from Russian domination, its dictatorial regime thereafter following a return to monarchial control, its successions of cabinets and its trial of fascism has ended. It returns to a limited democracy under the firm hand of President Smetona. Its first parliament was called to order recently despite bitter threats of a communistic industrial bloc through their well-timed strike antics. There are now 49 representatives elected to the parliament for five years. This is probably the first country of Europe to break away from semi-dictatorship, although the president has been an old hand in the various coups of the past 15 years and will still exercise strong control.

Russia

Moscow, USSR. — The Commissars of Russia nave finally "cracked-down" on speculation in food and clothing and other essentials by confiscating thousands of dollars worth of merchandise and exiling 21 ring-leaders. The campaign began when state police swooped down on persons operating the Yaroslavsky market, Moscow's largest emporium. Officials charged that some of the syndicates employed buyers to go into the state supply stores for merchandise and that this was offered in the public market for resale to those Russians who did not desire to stand for hours in line at state stores to obtain a few necessities . . .

The Commissars under Joe Stalin —whose real name is Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, and who has had scores of aliases in his checkered career—have finally come to the conclusion that they have been devoting too much effort, time and money for heavy industries, and it is now high time they give some consideration to the people's immediate needs.

It is still a luxury to have buttons on clothing and household effects are a distinct luxury. The conditions of the American share-croppers, which is one of our national shames, is but a dim reflection of what the Russian peasant has had to be content with as he trod the treadmill of monotonous existence as five-year plan after five-year plan is rammed down his throat.

That the Russian peasant has really been deluded is evidenced by the fact that only 2,000,000 communists rule the 170,000,000 Russians with the iron heel of might.

Wishing for Peace, World Girds for War

By Justin Soval

What has become of the prophets who only a few months ago, were telling us that another great war was an impossibility?

The nations of the world, so they said, could not afford to go to war —there just wasn't enough money in debt-ridden Europe to finance a war.

Then too, the memory of war's unspeakable horror was too fresh in the minds of too many millions of people. The maimed and crippled of the last war were still about in the cities and towns of the world—an effective object lesson to the young and the thoughtless.

Orphans of war, they claimed, because of the privations and sufferings that war had brought upon them, would leave a new view on the so-called glory of war which traditionally had entrapped hot-blooded youth and sent them to their doom.

Peace Wishes Vs. War Facts

Where now are these foolish prophets with their much needed message of peace?

Evidently, they have gone the way of other foolish prophets whom events have proven to be nothing more than naive wish-thinkers. You can't prophesy in the face of hard, menacing facts; and there is arrayed against the wishers for peace the most disheartenigly conclusive facts that ever faced the peace-loving people of the world.

There is the fact of mobilization, which is almost inevitably the prelude to war. The press dispatches from Europe for months, and increasingly these last few weeks, have borne the news of increased standing armies.

The brutal fact is that today in Europe there are more men under arms than there were during the period immediately preceeding the world disaster of 1914.

True, they are not mobilized on enemy frontiers—but that may be the next move of the war-lords. And when that step is taken, history proves there is no turning back.

World Facing the Red Threat

The second fact that has set the prewar prophets back on their heels is the intense nationalism and widespread interest in the conflict of basic principles which is the underlying key to the international policies of every European government.

There is the conflict between communism and fascism.

Democracy is virtually dead in Europe. That there is today an intensifying alignment of nations along the lines of fascism and red Russianism has been made evident to even the most casual observer, by circumstances surrounding the Spanish revolution.

The vigilant interest of other nations in the fortunes of one side or the other; the overt acts perpetrated by other nations to effect an advantage for one side or the other; in short, the immediate, nationalistic interest of virtually every nation in the outcome of the Spanish hostilities — all these point to the coming clash of nationalistic interests which will precipitate war.

Even Americans Are Taking Sides

It is amazing how generally even in democratic America, people are allying themselves sentimentally for the rebels or the reds.

The toxin of unrest thus infiltrates itself into the life stream of every nation. It should be significant to every wide awake American that one meets here in democratic America so much "for" and "against" sentiment, in a conflict over ideals, that should be remote from the heart of every one who cherishes our traditions of liberty and democracy.

Nevertheless, it should be taken into account. It must be reckoned with.

Every father and mother of boys and young men, who are the traditional sacrifice that each generation places upon the grim altar of war, should awaken to the significance of this widespread sentiment, this taking of sides in the war between the two modern forms of dictatorship.

That is the way the fever for war grows. People have to be worked up to the war pitch. The process goes on long before its result becomes evident.

Mothers and fathers of America should not again be caught sleeping. They must carry on their counter propaganda against war, and really mean it, or some not distant dawn will again see American boys pouring out their blood on alien fields for a cause alien to the traditions under which they were reared.

No patriotic American believes that we should be unprepared to meet the strongest agressor. This is no plea for the simpleton's peace of helplessness.

But while we prepare to defend ourselves from the enemy from without, we should be intelligent enough to protect ourselves from the enemy within our walls, who spreads the toxin of alien propaganda.

"LIBERTY BILL" LEMKE

SOCIAL JUSTICE *Staff Photo.*

"Once upon a time a man almost as homely as I am made the best president America ever had," Congressman Lemke told a Detroit N. U. S. J. rally the other night. Campaigning strenuously as the "poor man's candidate," the North Dakota lawyer-congressman carries no valet to keep his wrinkled clothes pressed. "But there are no 'wrinkles' in my conscience or my record," the Union Party's candidate challenges.

Lemke Like Abe Lincoln

(Continued from page 3)

make a "beauty contest" out of the current campaign.

"They say I'm not good looking," Lemke declared. "Well, I never heard of Mr. Roosevelt or Alf Landon capturing any beauty prizes. Besides, I'm not running for Hollywood. This is not a beauty race, but a contest for the presidency of the United States!"

"Why, once upon a time, they tell me, a man almost as homely as I am, made one of the best presidents that we ever had. I refer to Abraham Lincoln."

That clinched it with his Detroit audience, which also applauded the Dakota congressman's sally at his unpressed clothes. "I ride in automobiles," he said, "with my friends —sometimes as many as four and five in a car and I do not have any valet to press my clothes for me—I am the poor man's candidate for president."

Pounds at Reform

In Chicago, on Labor Day, Lemke lashed the private Federal Reserve Banking System and predicted:

"If the government would transact its own banking business it would save American taxpayers more than one billion dollars in interest a year. Why not save that billion and use it for an old-age pension fund? Why not use the money and credit of this nation to refinance our homes? Why not use it for the benefit of all the people?"

Mr. Lemke hit foreign trade policies of the New Deal administration in a speech at Sheboygan, Wis., September 5, saying:

"Under the reciprocal tariff law which Congress passed at the request of the president, the president was given the discretionary right to reduce tariffs as much as 50 per cent. This was a direct violation of the Constitution, which provides that all treaties must be made with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate."

De Pere, Wis., September 5:

"Our Federal Reserve Banking System and our Treasury Department, by giving credit to foreign nations, are in fact financing foreign competitors to sell their products in this country."

For "Cost of Production"

Mazon, Ill., September 4:

"The farmers of this nation have fed and clothed us since 1920 by selling their commodities below the cost of production. Cost of production can be accomplished by strengthening the Commodity Exchange Act so as to prohibit gambling in the necessities of life—by simply prohibiting forfeitures in dealing in futures on the grain and commodity exchanges."

Waterville, Me., September 1:

"A nation that destroys and restricts production so that it may buy from foreign nations, and then insists on selling its own products to these same nations on credit, will in the end become a bankrupt."

Somerville, Mass., August 31:

"The alarming rise of food prices, coupled with the almost static level of wages and salaries, is bringing about a distressing situation among millions of American housewives."

Merriam, Kan., August 27:

"The Union party's candidates are pledged to water conservation and drouth prevention. I wish to call attention to H.R. 5533, a bill which I introduced during the last session of Congress, which provides for a practical solution of our ever-recurring drouth and flood problems. At the same time it conserves and makes use of the waters for the people of this nation. These waters are now wasted and permitted to run to the ocean, leaving destruction and misery in their wake."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

interest on that $16-billion that has been draining from the taxpayer—but $16-billion additional and more has been added.

And with this vast increase in the debt, the taxibility of the people has been reduced to the lowest point in years.

Twenty million people, one-sixth of the nation, pay virtually no taxes at all—they are on the dole. Obviously that throws their tax burden largely on the other five-sixths many of whom are themselves being driven closer and closer to the status of dolesters.

The saddest part of the whole business is that the money on which we are paying taxes, and thereby impoverishing ourselves, was borrowed largely from the banks to which the government had to lend money in 1933 so that they could survive.

As a sovereign nation, we loan private banks billions of dollars of our credit; then we turn around and borrow ten times as much from these private banks and tax our people to pay them interest.

That doesn't make sense, and there are millions of people who will not believe that it does make sense.

* * *

Smile as he will, talk sweetly as he does, President Roosevelt knows, and every practical minded citizen knows, that the present method of borrowing from tomorrow to live today, is merely a process of dodging the issue and passing the inevitable crisis back one year or five years—and making it a more severe crisis when it does come.

That is why millions of people are swinging to Lemke —in spite of polls and propaganda to the contrary.

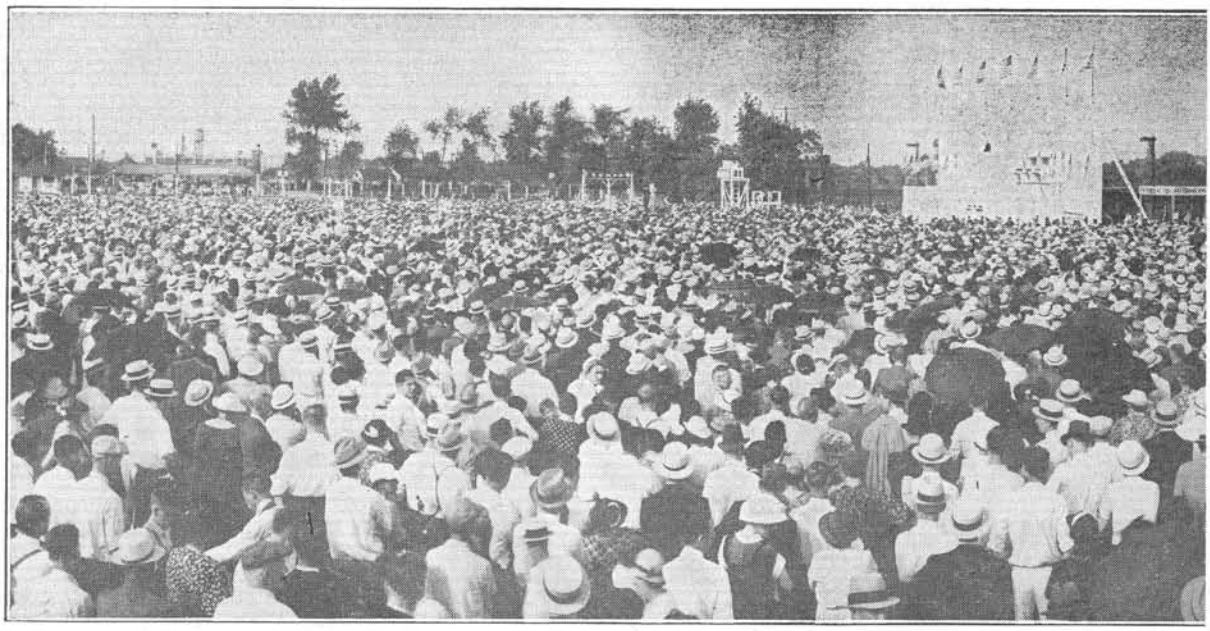
Mr. Lemke has said that he will work for the restoration of the sovereign right over money to the government where the Constitution says it belongs.

He has promised to call in the bonds, little by little, pay the holders full value, in United States currency—and he promises not to inflate the currency in so doing. And that he will remove the hazard of uncontrollable credit inflation which hangs more menacingly over the nation as the federal debt increases.

The way the forces line themselves up today, Lemke represents the truly conservative drive in American affairs.

He wants to save things from the wreckage—notably he wants to save the credit of the nation from Roosevelt-ian credit inflation and from Landon gold standard promotion.

And with that program to talk about, he doesn't have to tell fairy tales or quote the psalms of David.



Part of the vast throng that packed Riverview park, Chicago, for Father Coughlin's address to the Illinois rally of the National Union for Social Justice, is here shown standing before the speaker's platform. Thousands more packed the adjoining acres and the commodious grandstand and bleachers, not shown in this remarkable panorama. When turnstiles

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Talk

(Continued from page 2)

assertion to that effect. But both Christianity and good Americanism teach that the financial system of distribution is at fault.

As far as we Americans are concerned, our forefathers were opposed to the private issuance and regulation of money. They believed that the people should issue and regulate money. They wrote into the Constitution that the representatives of the people, namely **Congress has the right to coin, issue and regulate all the money in this nation** which is contrary to the present practice of modern capitalism which permits a handful of bankers, who own the Federal Reserve Banking System, to coin and regulate the value of more than 95 per cent of all the money used by Americans.

As far as Christianity is concerned, Pius XI states fearlessly that under **"the capitalistic economic regime not alone is wealth accumulated in the hands of a few . . . This power,"** continues the Pontiff, **"becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasp, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production so that no one dares breathe against their will."**

In other words, my friends, Christianity authoritatively not only condemns the private control of all credit. Christianity goes further, through the voice of Pius XI, and says that the concentration of wealth and the despotic domination under which we live with its poverty and want cannot be overcome until this private control of credit will have been removed from our midst. It is not honest to license a few men with the power of creating money with a fountain pen and force the mass of population to secure its money by hard labor. If such dishonesty continues, it will be impossible to distribute wealth justly. That is the conclusion which any logical reader will glean from the words expressed above. I repeat them:

> **"This power becomes irresistible when exercised by those who are able to govern credit and determine its allotment."**

I think both you and I understand what is meant by the word **"irresistible."** If the private control and issuance of money is not corrected, depressions cannot be ended. Why do the presidential candidates on the Democratic, the Republican and Socialist tickets avoid this point? If they are our leaders, God help us, their followers!

My friends, do you disagree with the unsoundness of the hourly wage system?

Do you disagree with the private issuance and control of money, be it either currency or credit?

If so, you are in harmony with the best Christian doctrine which is related to our so-called depression.

If you are in harmony with these two propositions is it possible to have any recovery without reform?

I appreciate that there are certain smiling optimists issuing pronouncements during this present presidential campaign to the effect that the depression is past. Nevertheless, I disagree with their observations for the same reason that I would disagree with a physician who attempted to cure a broken limb with a hypodermic needle. Probably the acute pain of the depression has passed. But when the effects of the opiate will have been dissipated, the pain will recur and much valuable time will have been lost in not having set the injured limb.

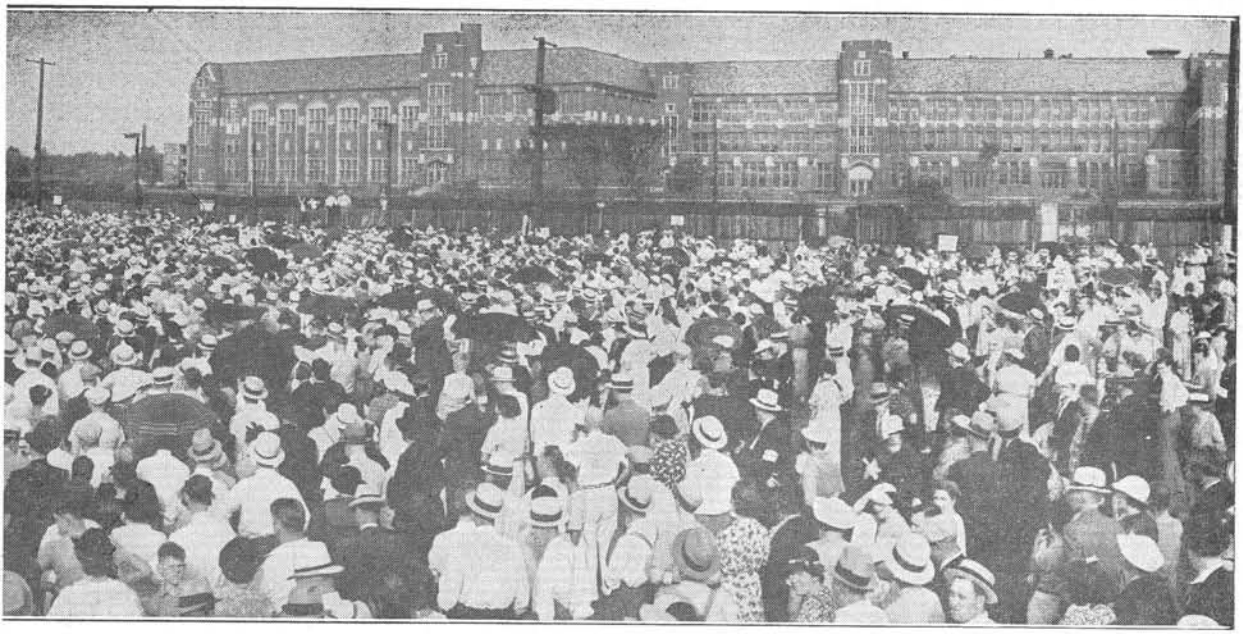
Let us realize that the unity of human society cannot be built upon class warfare. Further, capital and labor must join hands in this new crusade to re-establish the Christian concept of life and to eradicate the errors which prevent the good things of our material life from being distributed equitably. Both capital and labor must not only advocate but seek with their full powers to restore to Congress its full right of issuing money and, also, an amendment to our Constitution, if necessary, by which free, unbridled competition must submit to reasonable federal laws to the end that a fair annual wage will be paid to every American capable of working and willing to work. At the present cost of living the sum of $1,800 per year is a minimum for a family of five.

But which of the presidential candidates will adopt these principles? Unfortunately, only one—the impoverished leader of the impoverished Union Party. Not Mr. Roosevelt!

By his pronouncements and his practices

PRIEST - ORA

No hired writers "ghost" for Father Flower Shrine, busy campaign orator and JUSTICE. This candid camera shot catc in a moment of concentration before his New York rally at Ebbetts field, Brooklyn,



at the park entrances became overtaxed, shortly after 125,000 paid admissions had been clocked, officials ordered the gates opened and thousands more poured into the backfield. Still other thousands, gathered outside the fence in the adjoining streets, heard Father Coughlin's address over the loud speaker system.

ATOR - EDITOR

—*Wide World Photo.*

Coughlin, popular radio pastor of the Little the working editor-publisher of SOCIAL es the busy president of the National Union ddress to more than 50,000 persons in a on Sept. 11.

the New Deal president caresses the two major evils of modern capitalism—hourly wages and private issuance of money—and at the same time curries favor for the leaders of communism.

In 1915 President Wilson told the Irish followers of De Valera that he did not want their support. Mr. Roosevelt not only accepts the open support of communists but his Democratic committees appoint them as electors in New York state!

* * *

Now permit me to discuss the peculiar type of prosperity which through the grace of a hypodermic we are enjoying today. These thoughts oftentimes before I have enunciated. Likely often again I shall refer to them. The theologian might classify them under the caption of usury. In fact Leo XIII, as far back as 1891, condemned this usury which in our day has appeared under a new form. In 1931 his successor, true to the lasting teachings of the Christian Church, inveighs against this usury which I shall describe for you in this instance as charging interest on fictitious loans and forcing the borrower to pay back real estate which was hard earned for the spurious loan which was created out of nothing.

This story is related to the lamentable efforts of the New Deal to bring back prosperity without reform.

Do you remember March 4, 1933, and the financial condition in which our country found itself?

March 4, 1933, witnesses Mr. Roosevelt assuming the responsibilities of president. Every bank in this nation was demoralized. Not one hundred of our twenty thousand or more banking institutions were able to pay our depositors dollar for dollar. The privately owned Federal Reserve Banking System had broken down, although in the preamble of the Act of Congress which created that banking system we were told that it was established to prevent future depressions.

What did Mr. Roosevelt do to meet the situation? He loaned $2-billion of the taxpayers' money to these banking institutions to permit them to open their doors and face their depositors. It was the largest single hand-out given to a private corporation in the history of the world.

Then what happened? Well, approximately 12 million men were out of work. Local and state agencies found it impossible to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. An emergency was at hand. Thus, the New Deal president, not recognizing or understanding the two major obstructions to prosperity, namely, the hourly wage system and the private control of credit, attempted to dig this nation out of the depression by having recourse to the most glaring form of usury ever chronicled. He approached these broken down bankers who privately issued and regulated more than 95 per cent of all the money in this nation. Despite the fact that the local banks affiliated with the Federal Reserve Banks were unable to satisfy the demands of the depositors, President Roosevelt and his New Deal government purchased 24 per cent of all the capital stock of all the banks of the United States. The government became the chief stockholder of a banking system that was a proven failure.

Next we find the president borrowing upwards of $18-billion from these floundering financial institutions. Did they have $18-billion? Of course not. They were self-confessed defaulters. They did not have $18-billion to lend any more than you had $18-billion to lend. Nevertheless, the president insisted that they write a check for the $18-billion. As chief stockholder his will predominated.

Thus, there came into existence the world's largest rubber check. The president promised that he would not let it bounce. Although this money was fountain pen money, fictitious money, the bargain which Mr. Roosevelt made with the bankers who created it with a stroke of the pen was to the effect that you American citizens who obtain your money by the sweat of your brow, would work at the factories at fifty cents an hour and on the WPA at less than a prevailing wage and pay back not only every dime in real money but pay it back with interest.

The bankers created their money out of nothing. You obtained your money by laboring for it at an hourly wage. These two major errors of modern capitalism evidently were dear to the heart of the New Deal.

I ask you, was that a New Deal? Was that driving the money changers out of the temple or was that binding posterity to hand over to the money changers $36-billion including interest within the next thirty years?

That is the new kind of usury referred to by Leo XIII. That is the issuance and control of credit referred to by Pius XI. That is the wolf of the Old Deal with the sheep's clothing of this New Deal which has brought about a seeming prosperity but which will bring about a financial upheaval in the years to come com-

(Concluded on page 11)

NUSJ Will Endorse No Communist

In the July 27th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, statement appeared that "Any candidate who is endorsed—be he Democrat or Republican, Socialist or Communist — cannot receive approval from the Central Office unless he lets it be known that he will refrain from electioneering for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Landon, Mr. Thomas or Mr. Browder, all of whose platforms are ineligible for endorsement."

It has come to the attention of the Central Office that this statement has been misconstrued by many readers to mean that Father Coughlin **might be willing to approve the endorsement of a communist candidate.**

In the first place, the remark was made in the same off-hand manner as one would say "no matter to which party he belongs." There is not the merest chance that any district assemblies of the National Union will endorse a communist candidate.

The statement emphasizes that congressional candidates must renounce their allegiance to the presidential candidates and the platforms of the parties mentioned. This information in itself should forestall any charge that Father Coughlin **might approve the endorsement of a communist,** whose platform definitely removes all semblance of freedom as we in the United States define it.

Concerning the other parties on the ballot, those who have studied their platforms understand that they do not present quite such atrocious principles advocated by the communists. Not having any alternative at present, we must endorse some candidate on the major party tickets, despite the fact that the platforms may be faintly pink.

Send Campaign Funds to Party

From many parts of the United States where the National Union for Social Justice is organized, have come inquiries regarding the disposition of money for the purpose of a campaign fund for the Union party presidential and vice-presidential nominees, as well as for the district's endorsed Congressman.

Many units have specified in their treasurer's reports that they have set aside a sum of money expressly for the campaign fund. Units are not to keep accounts of either Union party funds or funds for Congressmen since all moneys for campaign purposes is to be handled by the Board of Operators under the supervision of the Central Office.

In those states where the Board of Operators is not functioning the Congressional District Officers are responsible for these funds.

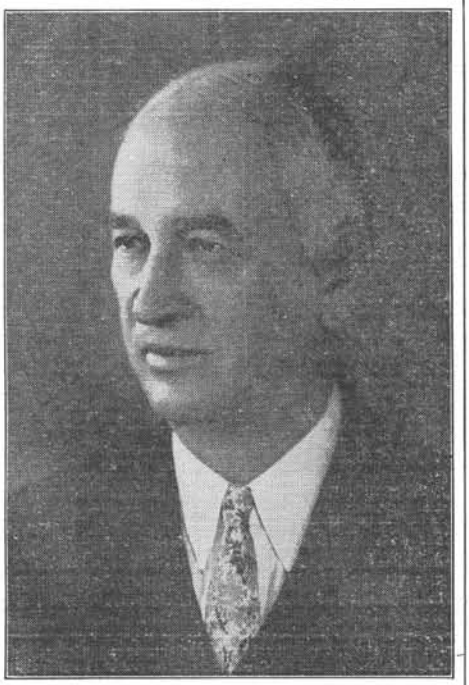
If any individual in the National Union wishes to contribute toward the expenses that will be incurred in Mr. Lemke's campaign, the contributions may be sent directly to the Union party headquarters, Steuben building, Chicago, Ill.

Connecticut District Rally

Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, will be the main speaker at the field day and outing sponsored by the First Congressional district of the Connecticut NUSJ, at Lake Compounce near Bristol, on Sunday, September 20. The rally will begin at noon and last until midnight. There will be participation for all in sports, entertainment and dancing, for the price of 25 cents admission for adults. Children accompanying their parents will be admitted without charge. Drawing for the three cash door prizes will be held at 7 o'clock.

Four More Candidates Are

Anthony A. Fleger



Anthony A. Fleger, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 22nd district of Ohio, was born October 21, 1900. He was graduated from John Marshall Law School, Cleveland, and has practiced law for the past 10 years as a member of the firm Connell, Todia, Fleger and Sweeny, with offices at 1350 Terminal Tower Building. He has resided in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County for 34 years and for the last 10 years his address has been 4526 Albertley Avenue, Parma, Ohio.

His political experience is as follows:

Served as justice of the peace, village of Parma, 1930-32.

Ran for city auditor, 1931; defeated, but led Democratic ticket.

Served in Ohio general assembly as a member of House of Representatives, 1933-34.

Elected mayor of Parma and resigned from the legislature on January 1, 1934, to take the office. Was the first Democratic mayor ever elected in Parma.

At present is acting solicitor for the villages of Seven Hills and Broadview Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

John A. Taffe

John E. Taffe, Republican candidate for Congress from the 6th congressional district of Massachusetts, and the endorsee of the National Union for Social Justice in that district, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, December 23, 1873. As a boy he went to sea and served every rating from that of cabin boy to master. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted for the duration of the service; following which he served as a government employe on the Isthmus of Panama in the Canal Zone, moving up from common carpenter to district superintendent. For the last ten years he has been a licensed builder and architect in the city of Salem, Massachusetts.

John Taffe was instrumental in forming the first Townsend club in Salem and was its first vice president. He was a delegate to the first and second national conventions of the Townsend clubs at Chicago and Cleveland.

CORRECTION

The seconding speech for Kentucky at the National Union convention in Cleveland, incorrectly reported in the August 31 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, was made by Mr. George L. Kannapell, of 2117 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. SOCIAL JUSTICE extremely regrets the error which inadvertently denied the credit due this popular and enthusiastic worker in Kentucky's third congressional district.

CORRECTION

In the August 10 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE wherein the names of the candidates endorsed by the National Union and nominated was printed, the name of Peter DeMuth, 30th congressional district, Pennsylvania, was unintentionally omitted.

Will the members of the National Union in that district please note this correction so that there will be no misunderstanding for the final election.

Calling New Jersey

All New Jersey NUSJ units of the 14th congressional district will combine to sponsor a rally and barn dance at Scheutzen Park in North Bergen, N. J., on Saturday afternoon and evening, September 26. Adult admission is 40 cents, and children's tickets will be a dime.

New York Units Meet

Elser's Grove on Buffalo road, near Rochester, N. Y., will be the setting of the first annual picnic of the 38th Congressional District of New York state on Sunday, September 20. A total of about 15,000 is expected to attend. The admission is 10 cents, and an afternoon of games and refreshments will be followed by the presentation of local speakers. The units have made arrangements to furnish free transportation to the picnic grounds from the carline.

Wisconsin Fall Festival

The First Congressional district of Wisconsin is holding a fall festival on September 20, at McKeon's grove in Kenosha, Wis.

There will be speakers, dancing, refreshments, and amusements. Admission at the park is free.

Many valuable prizes will be given away including, a Maytag washing machine, a radio, a reflector floor lamp and 167 other valuable prizes.

Indiana Picnic Rally

The First Indiana district of the National Union for Social Justice will hold a rally and picnic at the Lake County fair grounds, Crown Point, Ind., Sunday, September 20. Hon. William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidates, will be speakers.

Eastern Pennsylvania

National Union for Social Justice

RALLY

Philadelphia Municipal Stadium

Saturday, September 26, 2 P.M. (EDT)

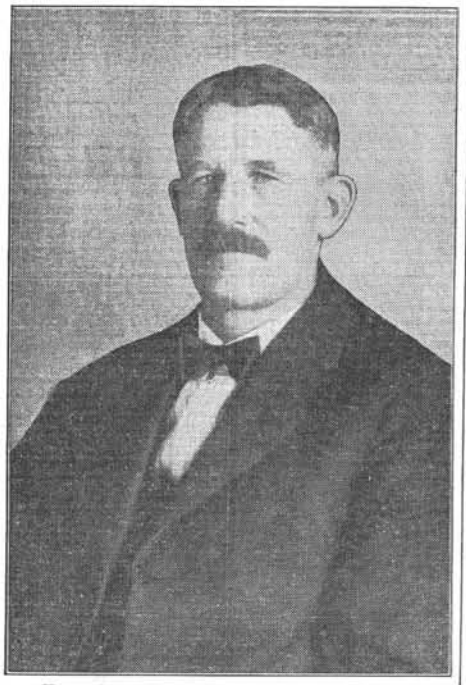
Father Coughlin . . . Hon. Wm. Lemke

Thomas C. O'Brien . . . will speak

Tickets available through unit officers and reservations through state office, 508 Liberty Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Given O. K. by N. U. S. J.

Henry Arens



Henry Arens, Farm-Labor party candidate for Congress from the second Minnesota district and National Union endorsee, states his qualifications as follows:

Farms 240 acres of land adjoining Jordan, Scott county, and has resided thereon for the last 30 years.

Was an organizer and officer of the Jordan Co-operative Creamery and the Scott county fair.

Served Scott county as member of the legislature for four years and Scott and Carver counties as senator for eight years.

While a member of the Minnesota senate, served six years as chairman of the committee on dairy and livestock. Served as lieutenant governor for two years, was elected at large to the membership in Congress and as such has served two long and strenuous sessions.

Fought hard to pass the Frazier-Lemke Bill and to reduce the interest rate in the Farm Mortgage Act, and to write cost of production into the Agricultural Act.

His record on legislation for labor in Minnesota and in Washington is rated at 100 per cent by labor.

William A. Ashbrook

William A. Ashbrook was born in Johnstown, Ohio, where he has always lived. He is married and has three sons and two daughters, the youngest 6 years old. He is a large landowner and has always been deeply interested in agriculture.

He was elected to the 77th Ohio general assembly 31 years ago, resigning upon being elected to the 60th Congress where he served for 14 years until defeated in the Harding landslide by 123 votes. After 14 years in Congress and 14 years in retirement, he was again elected to represent the 17th Ohio district. He was recently re-nominated by an overwhelming majority. He has 11 times been nominated for Congress, never defeated at a primary election.

He has a record for promptness and good service seldom equaled. He is dubbed "Pension Bill" because of his successful activity in behalf of the soldiers and their dependents. He is an honorary member of the V. F. W. and the Spanish War Veterans. He was the author of the Ashbrook's Widows' Pension Bill, the first general pension bill for widows of Civil War veterans. Ex-service men swear by "Pension Bill."

He has a 100 per cent record for labor legislation. He strongly supported the Social Security Act and the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Father Coughlin's Radio Talk

(Concluded)

pared to which the black Friday of March, 1933, will be but a shadowy cloud.

As long as the borrowing of fictitious money from the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks continues; as long as taxation is exacted from the American public through the process of hard labor is permitted to exist for the support of these private coiners of money; as long as the laboring man and the farmer must contribute one out of every three days of labor as he is doing at the present moment for the support of the private creators of money, there can be no New Deal and there can be no real prosperity despite the unctuous words which herald its arrival.

Usury has always carried with it the badge of its own curse. Some call it inflation. Others call it revolution. The man in the street is satisfied to call it sheer dishonesty and exploitation.

Unless Mr. Roosevelt and his policies be supplanted in office and in practice, God save us when the upheaval comes from the repetition of the atrocities committed by other men in their desperation.

If this be prosperity which we are enjoying today with its less than living wage and its support of the kept Federal Reserve bankers, I want none of it as I envision the future and the price which the children of this generation will be forced to pay.

Therefore, for the salvation of America I advocate the support of those men who are seeking seats in Congress and in the presidential chair because they are opposed to usury and because they uphold the full Constitution of our nation which says that Congress has the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

On this ground, I appeal to the millions of citizens, be they Democrats or Republicans, to put their patriotism above their partyism for God and country.

Americans, be not deceived with the issue. It is not the New Deal against the Old Deal. It is not Roosevelt or Landon or Lemke.

It is Christ against chaos and Christianity against communism.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Changing By-Laws

In the event that the laws of the National Union become obsolete and not practicable for the growth and advancement of the corporation, is it not advisable to alter the rules to meet the emergency?

In Article XIII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the National Union, you will find that this has been provided for as follows: "This constitution and these by-laws may be amended, altered or repealed at any time and from time to time by the board of trustees. They may also be amended, altered or repealed by the members of the corporation at any regular meeting in convention assembled provided that notice of the proposed alteration, amendment or repeal is given not less than sixty (60) days prior to the regular meeting to which the proposal is to be submitted."

Property Rights

In upholding and defending the right to private property, yet controlling such private ownership for the public good, do you mean that the government shall set the price of wages and set the price of commodities? If not, will you please explain just how this control is to be accomplished.

The National Union clings to a two-fold principle of ownership—one public, the other private. It further believes that even private ownership must be subject to public regulation for the public good. However, it does not believe in government regulation of the price of wages and commodities. This should be governed by the law of supply and demand. Private ownership must be safeguarded reasonably against monopolistic business. Were we to permit private ownership and small business gradually to be assimilated by corporate and monopolistic creations, then we would only prepare the way either for state capitalism or for communism.

Authority

Who has the authority to settle a matter that is quite obviously out of the jurisdiction of the state supervisor, and cannot be settled by the constitution and by-laws of the National Union?

Article VI states that "The board of trustees may provide from time to time for all matters in respect to which no provision is made in this constitution and these by-laws."

Contracting Debts

Is it possible for local units to contract debts to carry on an extensive campaign for more members?

No one other than the board of trustees of the corporation shall have the power to contract any debts or obligations upon the faith and credit of the corporation, nor shall any officer or member of a board of a congressional district or state board of operators have the power to contract any debts or obligations.

State Supervisor

What is the relation of a state supervisor to the Board of Trustees?

The affairs and business of each congressional district shall be managed under the direction and control of the Board of Trustees through the State Supervisor.

Facts Reveal Market Plot

On Sept. 7, SOCIAL JUSTICE told its readers that the price of grain was being purposely lowered temporarily until the grain left the hands of the farmers.

Out of Chicago comes the following news:

"Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade today revised regulations limiting price fluctuations to permit 100 per cent more leeway in the current delivery positions of corn and oats futures and 60 per cent larger daily fluctuations in wheat, rye and barley. . . .

"According to today's ruling, September contracts may fluctuate in price to the extent of 8 cents a bushel either side of the previous closing for wheat, corn, rye and barley. Previously the limits for fluctuations in one day were 5 cents for wheat, rye and barley and 4 cents for corn. The new limit on September oats is 6 cents, as compared with 3 cents before."

It is well known that the farmer cannot hold any crop for an advantageous market. The present economic situation compels him to dump a crop when it is ready, for he cannot finance holding over the crop.

Before this interpretation of the news actually reached the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE the limits already were doubled and the prices of grains were permitted to fluctuate in a single day as high as 8 cents a bushel. They could fluctuate 8 cents either way—up or down. That means that the wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye must be depressed in price as long as they continue to represent potential farm income, but as these crops pass out of the hands of the farmers, who in 1936 did not make the cost of production on any one of them, then the lid can be removed and the speculative profit of 8 cents per bushel per day is permitted.

Facts such as these try men's souls.

Heavy Imports Kill Our Own Farm Output

With the possible exception of our imports of blackstrap molasses, our imports of foreign fats and oils probably do this nation the most harm of any import group.

If it were not for this group of imports, we would require at least a 50 per cent increase in the number of our dairy cows, namely 12 to 14 million more cows, and these cows, if we had them in this country, would consume about 1½ billion bushels of our grain, provided we could raise that much more grain than we are now raising.

In May, 1936, we exported 557,000 pounds of vegetable oils and fats. In that same month, we imported 154,313,000 pounds of vegetable oils and fats, or about 300 times as much as we exported.

Of our imports, about 10 million pounds were in the form of oleomargarine, already made up and ready for our use. Our total consumption of oleomargarine for that month was 26 million pounds, and a vast majority of the difference between our consumption and our imports of oleomargarine was made from imported materials.

Animal Fat Excluded

The above figures on vegetable oil and fat imports, though literally staggering in their magnitude, still did not include any of our animal oil and fat imports, which amount to a great many millions of pounds, and which include all of our butter imports.

With animal fats and oils included with the vegetable fats and oils imported into this country, it is easily seen how destructive this form of competition is to the markets for our own farm products.

It is hard to understand how, in the face of this evidence, anyone can continue to claim that these imports do no damage to our farmers, and no one but a professional pay-roller would think of making such a false claim in defense of this un-American practice.

Other Imports

As we have so often before stated, no reliable grain import figures are available in Washington.

The reason for this omission of facts on grain imports is obvious. If complete grain import figures were to be given to the public, the local bureaus representing the "New Deal" reduction program would find themselves in a climate so cold that their position would no longer be tenable.

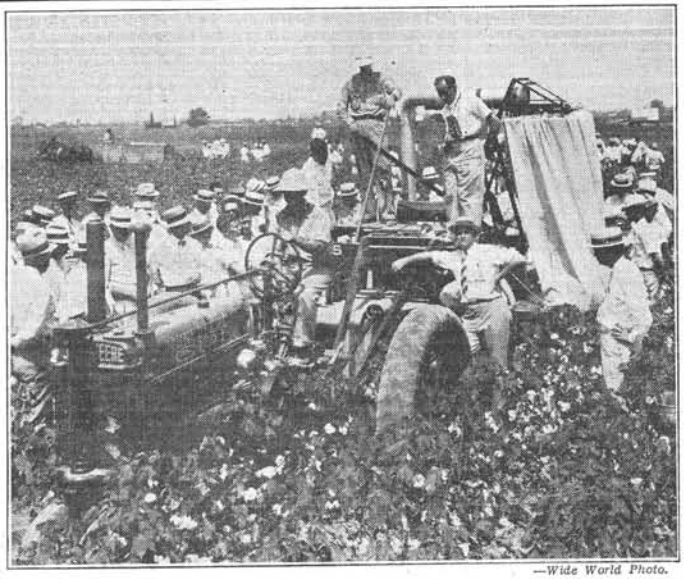
We still are able to get reliable import-export figures on rice. In May we exported 982,300 pounds of rice, while importing 7,687,000 pounds, all of which imports could have been produced by our own Southern farmers.

In the July 20 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be found an affidavit from an Iowa doctor relative to the slaughtering and destroying of young calves by the "New Deal" reductionists.

It will be noted in that affidavit that the hides of those calves which were killed, were slashed and cut up so as not to be marketable for anyone who might dig up those carcasses just for the hides.

In the month of May, 1936, we imported nearly 26-million pounds of foreign hides, and an enormous quantity of foreign leather and leather goods for consumption in this country. This seems to be the reason why we do not need to market any of our own hides, but can bury them in a ditch instead.

Machine Creates Social Problem



—*Wide World Photo.*

The cotton picking machine invented by John and Mack Rust is here shown in a demonstration at Stoneville, Mississippi. There is no question of its ability to take the burden of back-breaking toil off the shoulders of cotton workers. There remains the social problem of unemployment as more thousands are thrown out of work by this latest advancement of the machine age. Blessing, or not, the invention will revolutionize industry in the Southland.

Michigan Farmer Delegates Bolt Communists

(Continued from page 3)

fast-growing movements and draw as many as possible into a communist-controlled Farmer-Labor movement.

It was reported to the communist convention that there were **"12 Coughlin units in Michigan that have been heard from and that will have delegates at the state Farmer-Labor convention, who have agreed to vote against Lemke."**

"If these 12 units can be swung over, Lemke and Coughlin will suffer a crushing defeat in Michigan," the speaker confided.

It was announced that the Communist party planned to send many delegates into the Farmer-Labor party convention at Owosso on Sept. 12, instructed to prevent the endorsement of Lemke but pledged to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Farmers Pull Out

The success of the Detroit communists' strategy was disclosed by Saturday's developments at Owosso. Under the domination of the so-called "Labor wing," the convention was undisguisedly in red control. The Farmer groups bolted and in a rump convention of some 700 delegates endorsed the candidacy of William Lemke and Thomas C. O'Brien. Similarly, 133 N. U. S. J. delegates—too numerous for the red plotters and therefore refused seats in the convention — met to form a "Third Party," provision for which had been anticipated by preliminary filing. Recess was taken by both the "rump" conventions to work out the details of a hoped-for merger.

Confidential reports have been circulated among their membership by the communist leaders of Michigan to the effect that "75 per cent of all the communist party members in the Detroit area are now in the American Federation of Labor unions, and a final effort must be made to make this 100 per cent, so they can gain control of that useful organization."

(Additional details of the communists' plans to bore into the labor movement will be printed in next week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.)

Ex-Senator Reed Calls Roll on Roosevelt

(Continued fram page 5)

inevitable would happen. My information is the company blew up.

"Now, in all that I have said, I make no attack upon Mr. Roosevelt because he engaged in these various enterprises and employments. Neither do I attack any of these institutions nor the men connected therewith.

"What I do criticize is Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to array our people into classes and to bring denunciations against the very institutions with which he was connected, out of which he sought to make money and out of some of which he did make money. And this I say:

"'Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! For ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him two fold more the child of hell than yourselves.'

"Speaking of economic royalists and monopolies, if any such there be, where is a better example than the Astor family?

"I make no possible criticism of the Astor family. But if we are to condemn economic royalists, we must include the Astor family. And if economic royalists are bad and wicked people against whom the government should level its anathemas, then I inquire why our worthy president should associate with such people. And yet he rides upon the Astor yacht, a floating palace, and I can almost see him sitting in the choicest seat gazing out over the waters and singing

'There's a life on the ocean wave and a home on the rolling deep, where the scattered waters roar and the Astors 'round me creep.'

"As I contemplate these pretensions and compare them with past performances, my gorge rises."

Wow!

The "Washington Whispers" column of the United States News reports that employes of the Department of Agriculture and the AAA are supposed to have spent a lot of time in the preparation and writing of a book for their boss, Henry A. Wallace.

The book is said to be a study of the United States Supreme Court!

Grain Speculators Make Fortune Out of Drouth

The drouth is making quick fortunes for speculators in the grain pits, says an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago. According to the news report, the names of the well-known big traders were absent, due, no doubt, to federal restrictions on trading. The goulish profiteering on the distress of a vast area of the country appeared instead to be a general speculation on the part of vast numbers of "little investors."

With more than a billion and a half dollars involved in the futures market in corn and wheat since the first of June, the hot, dry weather has threshed thousands of dollars into dealers' hands.

Tidy fortunes of $10,000 to $50,000 have been frequent since the "bull weather" trading began, veteran brokers told the Associated Press. The figures, they added, were "conservative."

Old traders pointed out that a buyer who made a minimum purchase of 5,000 bushels of corn in early June and held on while the drouth rocketed the prices almost straight up 30 to 34 cents would have cleared between $1,500 and $1,700 before the market broke in a 4-cent drop.

And 5,000 bushels is small potatoes on the Chicago Board of Trade!

The People Speak . . . .

A Jew Answers

To the Editor:

I am taking this opportunity to write you in view of the fact that the propagandists are trying to make an issue out of "the Jewish question," as they put it, because Father Coughlin had the courage to assail Jew as well as the Gentile on the money question.

As a Jew, I must deplore the attitude of the Detroit Jewish Chronicle for its unfairness in assailing him.

I was a delegate to the Cleveland convention and heard every word spoken by Father Coughlin, and I commend him for it. The Jew, as well as the Gentile, loses all love for his neighbor when the question of money arises, but his lack of trust for the Gentile has made him more anxious to acquire wealth.

Many Jews are of the opinion that if the 16 principles of Social Justice are actually put into practice, the same conditions will prevail in the United States as do in Germany. But that is stupid.

The Detroit Jewish Chronicle knows that the Jews are very fearful of persecution. As moulders of opinion among many Jews, they take advantage of this fact, because the Chronicle, too, is in the category of the "kept press."

I am proud as a Jew, to have taken an active part in the campaign for Social Justice and I am president of a unit in my neighborhood, despite the fact that I am employed by one of the "chain" newspapers in this territory.

Those who try to turn the Jewish people against Father Coughlin, do so because they know very well that if enough Jews get behind the movement, their business instinct will assist in pointing the way to bring in enough money to carry on our fight for Social Justice!

—Maurice J. Ginsburgh.

Colonie, N. Y.

We Liked It Too!

To the Editor:

Would you permit the reprinting of "The Mistake in the West," in our local paper? I consider it the most revealing article and the first concerning the real tragedy of the Dust Bowl.

Editor, Weekly Enterprise.

—H. B. Potts

Byesville, Ohio.

Republican Opposition

To the Editor:

During the week of August 24, Senator Joseph Trainor sent letters to city employes in his ward telling them that it is their duty to get acquainted with their neighbors and help the committeemen. "If your division does not turn in a majority of registered republicans on registration day, I will find the answer," advised the senator. Please publish this. It is a threat to the city employes of Philadelphia.

—J. M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

This Is The Spirit!

To the Editor:

I belong to the National Union and lived in Nebraska. Some time ago I came to Minnesota. In my town the president of the unit was discouraged because he could not get boys to sell the Social Justice newspaper. In two stores, where not many were being sold, I bought several copies and gave them away right and left, to the people who had not read it and then talked to the boys. I encouraged the president and the heads of these stores to get some more boys. In a short time the papers were selling better. They also had boys out selling them.

About a week ago, I came to Grand Rapids to visit relatives and I am talking NUSJ and telling them that positively Lemke will be our next president, buying papers and distributing them. I receive two in the mail, and I want to say to all, don't save your papers, much as you would like to do so. I feel that the greatest good will be to get them in the hands of the people.

I do not hesitate to ask anyone in stores, places of business, in homes, if they have read Social Justice. If not I tell them what it is and say that regardless of political belief or anything they should read it and be surprised at the truth it contains.

I think that many are afraid to state their convictions for fear that it might injure their business. They say they will vote for Lemke but do not think they had better belong to the NUSJ. I was thrilled with the pictures of the Lemke family, the beauty of Mrs. Lemke, and the refinement and intelligence so obvious in all of their faces.

—Mrs. Mattie Farmer.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Townsend Worker

To the Editor:

I am the organizer of a Townsend Club in my state, and the work takes every moment of my time. Otherwise I would be in the thick of the Social Justice fight.

Most of us are for the National Union, and the new Union party, with Mr. Lemke as its leader, along with our sagacious friend of the people, Thomas C. O'Brien. And all of us ought to be.

It seems that the Union party cannot get a place on the ballot in this state, not having begun the effort in time.

However, I admonish you to continue relentlessly the great work toward his actual election. I am certain that there is an awakening in this country such as was never before experienced, and that the Union party will poll an enormous vote.

It is easily possible that our fine family of Lemke's may be the very next occupants of the White House.

—Ernest F. Millan.

Fairmont, W. Va.

"White Jews" and "Red"

To the Editor:

Americans by choice like myself, shudder at the ignorance of European Marxists that exists here among native Americans . . . We in Austria in my days (about 30 years ago) spoke of the Jewish hegemony crowd in two factions—Marxists and their "sugar-daddies," the international bankers. Among the Marxists were Gentiles, but Jews were the leaders; among the "sugar daddies" were Gentiles, but Jews were the leaders.

In reply to an article that appeared in Fortune magazine on "Jews in America," I said: "It is regretable that non-Marxist Jews have not more strenuously objected to the clever trick of the Marxist Jews in confusing the issue between the new Germany and world Marxism. Marxism was born in Germany but not in the German brain and they have gone through purgatory as a nation, because of the tolerance not to stamp it out immediately. There are things upon which an individual never must compromise, and there are such things in the life of a nation."

So far only the German people make the important distinction between White Jews and Red Jews. But if one knows that among the White Jews are also two factions, the puzzle becomes somewhat clearer. There are the White Jews (outside of Germany) who are interested in the Palestine idea; and there are the White Jews of Germany, never interested in the Palestine idea. The "guest status" for White Jews (orthodox) has been made legal now in Germany.

—Mrs. B. C. Farver.

Pontiac, Mich.

They'll All Vote

To the Editor:

Your Christian endeavor in forwarding Social Justice moves me to remark: I would hate to be a Christian if fighting the money changers were not a paramount duty of all Christians. It was the chief concern of our Savior and of all His apostles with the exception of Judas.

As I write this I have before me every political platform since Jackson defeated the followers of Mamon; and since the days of the Great Emancipator, Lincoln, there is not one of either contending major political parties, that is not a unit on the financial question. They disagree on who is to share and divide the spoils, but there is no disagreement over the fact that spoils are to the victor.

It is this that accounts for so many "stay at home" voters on election day. They know that if either is elected the condition of the masses will not be materially changed.

Today we are facing a different situation. We have the Social Justice Union and Father Coughlin, we have the Union party and Lemke; and last but not least, we have those who previously stayed at home on election days.

At last this group feels that it has something to encourage its patriotic nature. There is now someone to vote for who will make possible their dreams of a better condition for themselves, their families and neighbors.

I happen to live in a rural precinct; it generally polls about a hundred votes on election day with twenty to thirty staying at home. I have talked to most of these stay at homers, and find that nothing short of sickness or death will keep them from going to the polls on November 3, and supporting Lemke! I also have traveled a radius of over a thousand miles and find this same spirit prevailing among the voters. It is certain that this next election will see an almost 100 per cent turnout among voters.

—James Connolley.

Winner, S. D.

Unseen Friends

To the Editor:

I think you and the active members of the National Union will be interested in the following story, which sems to indicate that the number of people enrolled as members of the organization gives no true picture of the strength of the organization.

Seven members of our family are voters. Because of professional connections, positions in which there is a certain amount of catering to the public, etc., not one of us is in a position to take an active part in the National Union. Nevertheless, we have helped to support it and we would vote for or against any candidate for public office whom you suggested.

I had occasion recently to discuss Father Coughlin and his work with several neighbors and was delighted to find that their attitude was precisely our own. A prominent business man, our next-door neighbor, said: "Of course, we aren't stating our position—business people can't afford to do it—but when it comes to voting, this family is back of Father Coughlin 100 per cent!"

The American public owes Father Coughlin a great debt.

—An Attorney.

New York, N. Y.

An Iowa Viewpoint

To the Editor:

Here's a true short story that, I'll warrant, you will not print. You can have it for nothing.

Before the New Deal, farmers here in Iowa hadn't learned to limit their crops and produce, but raised corn and hogs and eggs and cream, hammer and tongs, year in and year out. Finally in 1932-33, there was no market left. Eggs in my home town were 2 cents per dozen in trade at the store. No cash whatever. Corn was 7c per bushel and no sale at any price. Consequently, the farmers had no cash at all to buy coal.

So, (as bad as F. D. R. himself) they burned the corn in stoves and furnaces, to cook with and heat their homes. It makes splendid fuel. Yes, there were plenty of starving people all over the country, whom the corn would have fed, but what of it? They couldn't get the corn, and the corn couldn't get to them. Wasn't it better that somebody should benefit by it, rather than that the poor starve and the farmers freeze?

After the advent of F. D. R., of course, the farmers learned not to raise more produce than they could sell. The government rented their spare acres for cash. So they have been able to buy fuel ever since and haven't had to burn corn. The miners, coal dealers and railroads have all benefited, too, indirectly, thanks to F. D. R.

Print that little true story, if you are fair and square.

Here's another. My brother raised a hog which, at 2 years of age, weighed 500 pounds. He sold it for—what do you think?—½ cent a pound, $2.50 for 500 pounds of pork! This was in that dark era when farmers did not know any more than to produce more than the markets would handle. It cost him and his hired man some time to load the hog in a truck, and some time and gasoline to haul it to the butcher. So, at $2.50, what did he have to show for the two years' time, feed for that period, and the labor of feeding, care and housing?

I made the remark that he would have been money ahead if he had knocked the hog in the head and thrown him in the ditch. A woman who heard my remark was furious. To waste a hog when there were so many hungry people—the idea! No amount of argument could convince her that my brother was under no obligation to produce food for the hungry to his own and his family's disadvantage—that, in fact, **he could not do it and survive.**

—K. O'Riley.

Readers' Letters Proffer Defense of New Germany

Herr Hitler Foe of Communism

To the Editor:

A subscriber to your paper, I take exception to your articles of August 24 about Hitler's persecution of clergy, and also "Olympic Whitewash Hides Real Germany." If it were not for Herr Hitler, the whole of Germany today would be communistic.

—H. G. Graper.

San Francisco, Calif.

Germans Put the State First

To the Editor:

The article "Hitler's Persecution of Clergy First Step to Seize Churches" contained in the edition of August 24, presents nothing but the same old hash that has been dished out in the past by that part of the press—unfortunately the larger—which is directly and indirectly controlled and dominated by a semitic minority.

In contrast to the Anglo-Saxon philosophy, the Germanic Weltanschauung places the state above the individual and the church. The state co-ordinates all intellectual and physical forces inherent in a nation and applies them in one direction—the well-being of the commonwealth, thus eliminating the selfish interests of individual groups or classes. The "social justice" in the truest sense of the word.

Why not admit the fact that liberalism, rugged individualism, and what not, have never benefited a nation as a whole. On the contrary, for instance, under the cloak of freedom of the press, so warmly advocated by liberalism, a minority group of oriental elements, controlling the larger part of the press, has attained influence to an extent entirely out of proportion to its cultural and numerical standing in many a country.

Your movement combats communism. Has not Hitler done likewise and is still doing so? Is it not apparent that, without Hitler, Germany would have been visited by the same misfortune now holding Spain in its grip, where the mass murder even of monks and nuns has become an almost daily occurrence?

We trust that you will accept this letter in an amicable spirit.

—Amerikadeutscher Volksbund.

Detroit, Mich.

Yes, We Have

To the Editor:

I have read your article concerning Hitler's persecution of the clergy, and I can say that I have never read anything which compares with it in stupidity, ignorance and prejudice.

Don't you know that there are close to 25-millions of Catholics who would rise as one man in defense of their faith if those charges were true?

What right, I ask, has the clergy to criticize the German government? The salary of the priests and preachers in Germany is paid, unlike the United States, by the government and it should expect only co-operation from its paid servants.

Germany was on the road to communism in 1932 when 6-million votes were cast for it. Germany would today be the vassal of Moscow were it not for Hitler, and it is to his credit that the whole of Europe is not communistic.

Have you the moral courage to print this letter in your next number of Social Justice?

—Henry Abel.

Oakland, Calif.

United States' Monetary Reform . . .

Father Coughlin Urges Federal Money Board

When Father Coughlin demands that the power to create the people's money be divorced from the Federal Reserve System he, at the same time, offers a Constitutional plan of replacement.

He proposes that Congress appoint a federal money board to originate and pay into use interest-free money, bearing the seal of the United States government and in sufficient volume to establish and maintain equitable price levels.

Such a restoration of the monetary power to genuine representatives of the people would have to be preceded by a nullification of the National Bank Act of 1863, a nullification of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and all subsequent and intermediary acts down to date.

Congress could then, acting within the Constitution, legislate the proposed money board.

Besides originating our money, the Congressional Money Board would be empowered to handle exclusively all transactions in foreign exchange (that is, the exchange of our dollars for the currencies of other nations.)

All gold or silver (except token money) would be in the possession of the board and be used only for the settlement of international trade balances. The transfer of such metals for the settlement of trade balances should not be carried on at any fixed price per ounce. This would serve to protect us from private speculators and manipulators.

The Treasury Department would be completely separated from the Congressional Money Board inasmuch as the Secretary of the Treasury is a political appointee while the money board will necessarily be manned by persons who are independent of a party machine.

The qualifications of board members should be:

(1) An unquestioned record of honesty and integrity.

(2) No past or present connections with partnerships or firms engaged in the business of underwriting international loans or dealing in international speculative accounts.

(3) Sufficient education and competence to understand and discharge their duties.

If it is not possible to appoint such persons, then democracy must fail. If such persons are not appointed, democracy cannot exist.

Members of the proposed board would receive salaries and would benefit in no personal way from the amounts of money they pay into use. They would not, in any manner, own or control our money.

Since the board would be a creature of Congress, citizens could look to Congress for redress of any wrongs growing out of the issue of money, whether it be the existence of too much money or too little money.

The legitimate profits of private local banks would not be hampered by the suggested change. Father Coughlin has zealously maintained that all banks, outside of a central federal bank of issue, be privately owned custodians and lenders of United States legal tender.

Money: A Definition

IF ALL the gold, silver, platinum, diamonds and all other jewels, together with all money, stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes and other securities, were combined and dumped into the middle of the ocean, we could continue to eat, drink and live.

But if all products needed for food, clothing and shelter were destroyed, we could not survive.

Therefore, true wealth means the products necessary for life, health and happiness, of which, properly distributed, our nation has an abundance for all.

Money is merely a medium of exchange to obtain the products we need to exist.

Money is not wealth, but the receipt for wealth.

It is anything commonly used as a medium of exchange. Food, shells, beads, paper, metal, grain and even livestock have been used as money by primitive peoples.

Later, gold, silver, copper and nickel came into wide circulation because of convenience and durability.

Modern engraving processes, which make imitation difficult, have encouraged the use of paper as being more suitable than metal.

There are two kinds of money now in general use:

(1) Printing press money (made of paper).

(2) Punch press money (made of metal).

It is the public seal printed or stamped upon the medium that makes it money acceptable to the people.

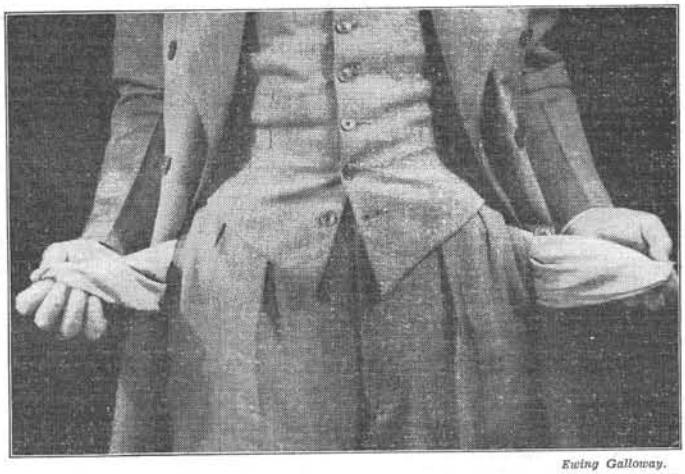
Ninety-five per cent of all the money employed in American business today is issued outside the law. In violation of the Constitution, it is manufactured by, and for the profit of, private Federal Reserve Bankers.

The most practical and sound money our government could issue (except small change) would be paper or printed currency, authorized by law to be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. Such money would be backed by all taxable property in the United States.

The necessary amount in circulation should be governed by business demand. This could be controlled by a central bank of issue, administered by a qualified board of directors free, by law enacted, from political interference or intrigue.

Under our present Federal Reserve Bank System, not one dollar can be put in circulation except by bank loan. This is not real money, issued for the welfare and prosperity of the people. It is greed money, and the interest-profit derived from it does not revert to the American government, but to a few private, international bankers.

WE NEED LESS OF THIS . . .



Ewing Galloway.

EMPTY POCKET-ITIS, a national affliction resulting from too much money in the hands of a few. It is unnecessary and shameful in the richest country in the world. A constitutional money system is the medicine needed to cure us.

Dishonest Money Breeds The Following Abuses:

(1) Private individuals will coin money for their own personal gain.

(2) Corporations organized for production such as automobiles, steel and textiles, will be under the domination of the private money creators.

(3) The government itself will be dominated by the money plutocrats.

(4) The press, dependent upon advertising received from banker-dominated corporations and commercial houses, will continue to deceive the people.

(5) The educational system will continue to ostracize the truths of economics from our schools.

(6) An un-informed citizenry, forced to work either on the mortgage-controlled farms or in the banker-controlled industries, will receive a less-than-living annual wage.

(7) Through the international manipulations of gold and money, engineered by a small group of money creators living in each country, war will continue to ensue.

(8) The only prosperity which will come as a breathing spell will be that prosperity enjoyed as we prepare for war and fight the war.

(9) The issue of non-productive bonds will continue to sap the profits of production through the process of taxation for the benefit of the creators of debt.

(10) Those who now condemn loudly the danger of inflation in order to save the present money system are those who are introducing a greater flood of inflation than ever was experienced by any nation in the world.

(11) The citizens, weighed down by the unbearable costs of war and depression, will be inclined to blame a democratic form of government and will unwittingly relinquish the liberties already won for the bare necessities of life, which the plutocrats will allow them only at the sacrifice of liberty.

12 Dictatorship, be it that of the communist, of the fascist, or the extreme socialist, will necessarily ensue.

(13) Christianity, which teaches the principles of social justice and upon which is founded the sovereignity of the government's right to coin and regulate the value of money, will be disavowed because Christianity will be blamed for putting war into the world instead of peace, poverty instead of prosperity, and hatred instead of love.

(14 The children of future generations shall be the scapegoats whom we are forcing to bear the sins of an unintelligent money system which, anticipating their birth, already has mortgaged their life's income.

(15) Chaos in law, in government and in civilization eventually will result.

. . . The Question of the Hour

Honest Money-Or Else!

The limited democracy of America, bequeathed to us by our founding fathers and carefully embraced by a constitution of people's rights, hangs on the brink of disaster.

Two powerful enemies are threatening to dash it on the rocks of revolution.

From the right creeps the ludicrous mastadon of modern capitalism—born of exploitation, developed and promoted by the dishonest money system of selfish, Federal Reserve Banking interests.

From the left approaches the red monster of communism. Will you stand supinely by and see your liberties destroyed by either, or both?

Sound Price Levels Vital Feature of Money Plan

One of the first duties of the Congressional Money Board would be to acquire, through scientific and accurate research, the economic facts and statistics necessary to observe price level movements. These records should at all times be kept open to public scrutiny.

The following types of such data should be prepared and made public:

(1) Accurate indices of the prices at which basic raw commodities are exchanging for money.

(2) Accurate indices of the cost of living (cost of the goods consumed in maintaining a reasonable standard of living) by a middle class family—that is, a family of six living in a metropolitan area.

(3) Complete and accurate figures on unemployment. These figures should be compiled from the various industries, by states and by ages. There are no accurate and complete figures on unemployment in this country today.

. . . AND MORE OF THIS

Keystone Picture.

MORE MONEY in the hands of the many. Such "payday" scenes as the above would be enacted in plants throughout the country and farmers would get a fair profit for their production if our money was administered publicly instead of privately. The key to prosperity is purchasing power, engendered by an equitable distribution of wealth.

An Honest Money System Will Help The Country:

(1) To restore sovereignity over money to its rightful possessors, namely the people, through Congress.

(2) To insure the lastingness of democracy.

(3) To rid Congress of servile politicians.

(4) To make possible the attainment of a just, living annual wage for the worker and production at a profit for the farmer.

(5) To prevent confiscation of honestly acquired property and savings of the people.

(6) To eliminate from domination over the government the manipulators of money who oftentimes have been the instigators of war.

(7) To make possible the real freedom of the press and the teaching of the truth in all schools, freed once and for all from the domination of the money creators.

(8) To insure lasting peace among nations whose governments will be able to legislate laws independent of the international money changers.

(9) To insure independence for industry which today is dominated by un-American financiers.

(10) To insure equitable credit for all manufacturers who are willing to pay a just, living wage for the production of a good product.

(11) To enable every manufacturer to pay a just, living, annual wage free from the competition necessitated by the private control of money.

(12) To eliminate the existence of non-productive bonds, such as Liberty Bonds, originated to borrow money for digging shell holes and killing soldiers.

(13) To lessen the burden of taxation.

(14) To re-establish banking on its original plane, namely, to make of it a function whereby the bankers will guard your money safely or will invest it to the best of their ability and divide the profits with you or will lend it to your fellow citizens for their welfare and for the welfare of the social body.

(15) To permit Christian virtue to be practised when want is destroyed.

(16) To enable the youth of the land to marry: Young couples will look forward not into the shadows of depression but into the sunshine of prosperity.

Tit for Tat!

The only distress resulting from a change to an honest money system would be suffered by those who have gotten something for nothing. This is wholly in harmony with Christian philosophy. Christ upset the tables of the money changers in the temple and drove them out. Christian social justice demands that our modern money changers have restored to them only that which they have contributed.

How To Do It

The United States Government could change from a dishonest money system to an honest one with little difficulty and no confusion.

Legitimate business would not be disturbed and innocent persons would suffer no losses. Those who use money in their daily transactions would not necessarily notice that the change was in progress. The only difference they would note would be that business recovery was making the desired progress.

The Government would, first of all, pay off the Federal Reserve Banks in order to amortize the mortgage the bankers now hold on the money and wealth of the nation.

The following steps in the pay-off would be taken:

(1) The capital and surplus of the Federal Reserve Banks would be bought with United States legal tender. The United States money received by the Federal Reserve Banks, which are owned by the member banks, should then be paid directly to the member banks and the capital stock cancelled.

(2) The total amount of reserves belonging to each member bank (reserves against demand deposits and time deposits) should then be likewise paid off dollar for dollar with United States legal tender.

(3) The total number of Federal Reserve Notes actually outstanding by each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks should be exchanged for United States legal tender just as quickly as it is mechanically possible.

The Federal Reserve Notes actually in use (e.g. in the tills of the member banks or in the pockets of the people) are listed as "Circulation" in the combined statements of the Federal Reserve Banks. The amounts shown in this circulation account should be exchanged.

(4) All assets in the possession of the United States Treasury, used as collateral for the Federal Reserve Notes in circulation, would then belong to the United States Government.

(5) All buildings and physical equipment would belong to the United States Government. If the Congressional Money Board (to be appointed by Congress to regulate money in lieu of the Federal Reserve Board) needs facilities to carry on economic and scientific investigations these buildings might be used.

The Government, by these steps, would:

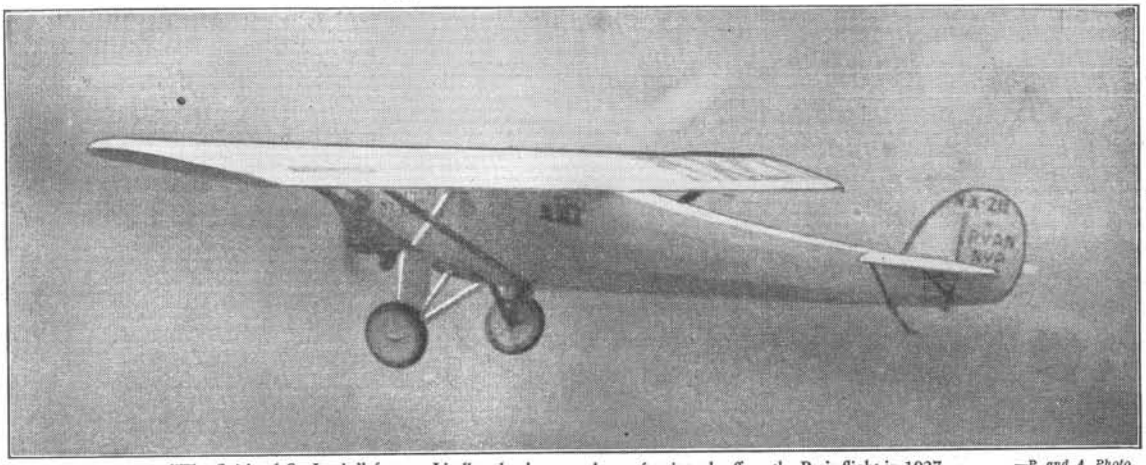
(a) Purchase and assume ownership of Reserve Bank reserves, against which the bankers have been issuing, illegally, 10 times as much money.

(b) Come into possession of all buildings and other physical property of the Federal Reserve System.

Is this, then, repudiation?

It is not. The Federal Reserve Banks obtained their assets in exchange for money created out of nothing and they should be paid with nothing. All notes and commercial paper in the Federal Reserve Banks would then be the property of the United States Government. As the notes made by individuals or corporations mature they would be paid off by the makers with United States legal tender. As they are paid off the notes should be surrenderd to the makers, together with any collateral or supporting documents.

Two Lone Eagles . . . . Father and Son



"The Spirit of St. Louis," famous Lindbergh plane one hour after it took off on the Paris flight in 1927. —*P. and A. Photo.*

—*Acme Photo.*

Heroes Both

Col. Charles Lindbergh (left), America's greatest hero, and his father (right), Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., were both "Lone Eagles" —but of a different kind.

Both were courageous, but each showed a different kind of courage. Both were great Americans: the son, a master of the science of aviation; the father, a master of the science of money.

Both fought against unseen enemies—the son battled the savage elements over 3,000 miles of oceans, the father was a foremost opponent of the back-stage devices of the international money changers. A member of Congress from Minnesota, Lindbergh, Sr., fought relentlessly against the money changers until his death in 1924.

The elder Lindbergh—like his predecessors, Jefferson, Franklin, Jackson, Bryan, etc., and like Fathere Coughlin today—was almost alone and unaided in his crusade to restore to Congress the exercise of its right to coin and regulate the value of money.

—*Acme Photo.*

A Royal Welcome on Homecoming

—*Wide World Photo.*

Col. Lindbergh passing down Broadway in New York City after he had returned to America from Paris, 1927.

Mr. and Mrs.

—*Acme Photo.*

The world's most famous flying pair, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.